

THE AMERICAN

20c • MAY 1970

LEGION

MAGAZINE



The Situation in Korea

By

Gen. CHARLES H. BONESTEEL III

Gen. Bonesteel,

U.S. and UN Commanding General

in Korea, 1966-69.

WHAT WE'RE GETTING FROM SPACE SCIENCE



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AS AN OLD MAN



VETERANS' PROBLEMS IN 1970



THE MEMORIAL DAY FLAGS

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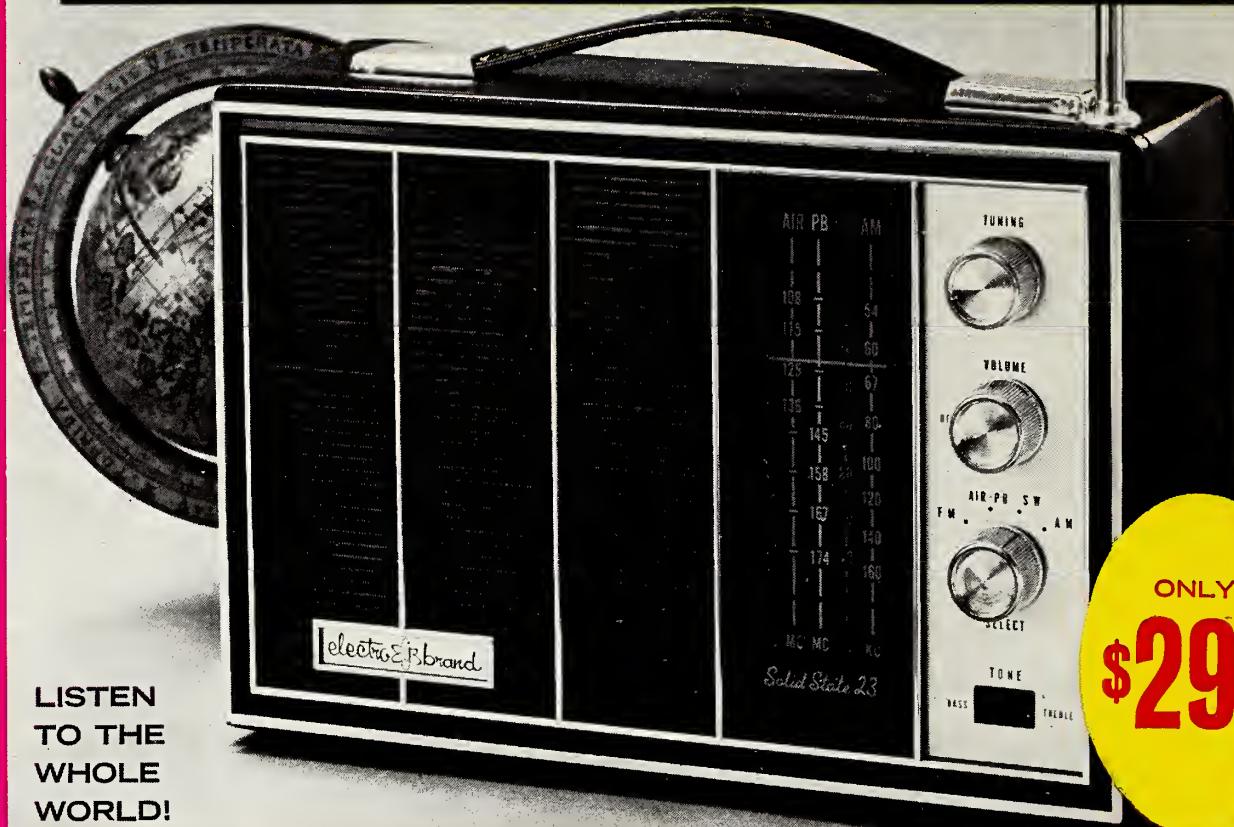
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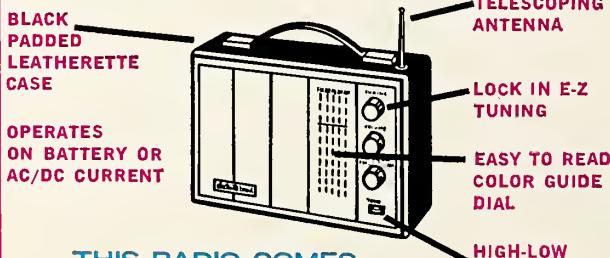
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The American

LEGION

Magazine

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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NEWS MEDIA

SIR: As a pioneer broadcaster, one-time reporter and long-time Legionnaire, allow me to commend you on the article, "An Analysis of the News Media" (March). You handled the subject beautifully and accurately—an article that has been long overdue and eagerly awaited by those of us in and out of the industry.

WALTER ALDEN RICHARDS
Burbank, Calif.

SIR: I congratulate you and agree with Mr. Agnew. I believe that his "attacks" were not only necessary, but good for the country and the commentators, if they are smart enough to catch on.

E.M. GRAVES
Tucson, Ariz.

SIR: You certainly expressed my feelings on the matter. I have been editor of The Cass Lake Times for 54 years. Some day this warping of the news will stop, but I do not think it will in my lifetime.

GRANT UTLEY, *Editor*
The Cass Lake Times
Cass Lake, Minn.

SIR: As a former TV production manager and program director for 20 years, with a dozen years of prior experience in radio—and from my viewpoint as editor of a monthly fraternal publication—I extend my personal congratulations.

PAUL C. RODENHAUSER, *Editor*
Knight Templar Magazine
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: If just a small bit of the thoughts that you present could be rubbed off on those working in news publicity, then you would be well rewarded for your efforts.

B.L. GALLAHER
Largo, Fla.

SIR: The article is one of the best common-sense treatments of the subject I have ever read. I wish someone would get a copy of it to every executive and practitioner in the media—and, even more so, that they could be forced to read it.

EUGENE LYONS
New York, N.Y.

SIR: I support Mr. Agnew's charge against the networks' practice of "instant analysis" following Mr. Nixon's speeches. Following the President's speech on Vietnam, I spent several minutes listening to an instant analysis and became so damned incensed that I shut everything off the air for the night. The President spoke in plain American English and I did not need (nor desire) further discourse, which most folks take as talking down to them.

L.A. GROVE
Johnstown, Pa.

SIR: We have long been irritated and considered it an insult to have a speech followed by commentators telling us what we just heard. In order to keep our blood pressure down to normal, we make a practice of listening to speeches, then turning the set off.

Mrs. R.D. CLAUSEN
Lancaster, Pa.

SIR: It was sickening to me to see several newsmen chewing over the President's Vietnam speech several months ago. And I think most of us understand that they are free to do that but they do not have to bear any responsibility, whereas the President does.

MARY E. MOORE
Endicott, N.Y.

SIR: The one thing that really makes my blood boil is when one or more of the TV commentators come on immediately after a speech by the President and start insulting my intelligence by telling me what is was that the President had just said. I resent this current practice of trying to tell me in their words what it was I have just heard from the man who has just said it.

LEON OLIVER
Fairfield, Calif.

SIR: Any reasonably objective viewer with a control switch in his hand could punctuate those episodes where "slanted" views and bias are evident. The coverage of rioting dissidents is a case in point, with frequent scenes of alleged police brutality—"over-reacting," they call it. God save us.

KENNETH R. HANKINSON
New Providence, N.J.

SIR: If you had printed nothing else in the issue, the news article would have been enough. You left out one important thing—we can turn the damn set off.

R.C. GRAHAM
Westchester, Pa.

SIR: Your article, "An Analysis of the News Media," is one of the most perceptive and objective works on the subject that I have read. It is good to know that a magazine as prestigious as yours

recognizes the weaknesses of the press and the dangers inherent in those weaknesses.

SPIRO T. AGNEW
Vice President of the United States
Washington, D.C.

SIR: A thoughtful article. I feel the news media have created a credibility gap of their own.

MABEL STICKEL
Thousand Oaks, Calif.

SIR: The article is a reflection of our feelings from beginning to end. It is something that should have been said long ago.

P.L. WILLIAMS
Hendersonville, N.C.

SIR: Your article was right all the way; it touched all bases as far as I am concerned. It should receive very wide circulation, and I hope there will be more along this line.

LEVI C. EDDY
Clearwater, Fla.

SIR: The article was most persuasive and convincing, and I trust that it will serve to bring needed remedy.

CARUS S. ICENOGLE
Mattoon, Ill.

SIR: Relevant to the present stir on news slanting, I have been trying to get more information on the practice of TV networks paying for some of the interviews they put on regular news programs. When this is done, they should have to put a notation on the screen, "Paid Interview."

W.L. HANFORD
New Britain, Conn.

SIR: Thank you for the article. You have put into words what I couldn't, but your words express exactly what I have thought about the Vice President's speeches and their meaning to the American people.

R.V. SHERPING
Sun City, Ariz.

SIR: Your article on the news media points out in good detail the methods by which news reporting on TV can become a good job of showmanship instead of a balanced, factual and informative report.

CLARENCE ROBERTS
Manchester Depot, Vt.

SIR: With all the drivel we have been getting for "news," there is little wonder a high percentage of the American people have lost their sense of real values.

JAMES M. SIMS
Arcadia, La.

SIR: The article is the best treatment of the subject that I have yet read.

A.F. WINSLOW
Hartford, Conn.

SIR: Many times I have boiled or raved over some news article, but I simmered (Continued on page 4)

Ancient Age

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buy it.



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a better bourbon if there was one?**

America's largest-selling 6 year old Kentucky bourbon.

CONTINUED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

down. This [article] I want to commend. . . News "brainwashing" is getting too much to take.

H.E. WEBSTER
Lynn, Mass.

SIR: A most informative account. I hope the study receives wide circulation and that the performers find time to include the article in their readings.

LAWRENCE D. CONWAY
San Francisco, Calif.

SIR: For the first time in my life I have had and acceded to the urge to communicate my approval of an original, honest, accurate, timely, courageous and penetrating article.

MARIO R. AARUSSILLO
Mayor
Johnston, R.I.

SIR: You've said it all, and there is nothing that I find any disagreement with in my own impression of the arrogance and/or poor judgment of many of the TV commentators.

MARY JO MARTINDALE
El Cerrito, Calif.

SIR: The picture on the March cover

should be on every billboard from Maine to California. It is a rare treat . . . and is exactly what Spiro has been talking about.

WM. D. OWEN
Bethpage, Tenn.

is why they do carry home insurance.

HAROLD W. TRAUB, President
Independent Mutual Insurance Agent
Assn.
Lakewood, N.J.

SIR: Only the Legion Magazine has had the guts to attack this insidious facet of air pollution brought to the fore by the Vice President's timely speeches.

OSCAR M. CORBELL
Vandalia, Ill.

SIR: Your "An Analysis of the News Media" is at once the fairest and the finest explanation I have seen.

C.C. HORTON
Gulf Shores, Ala.

SIR: Thank you for a most objective and comprehensive article.

TOM B. WATKINS
Fredonia, N.Y.

UNDERINSURANCE

SIR: It is most refreshing to see someone outside of the insurance business finally begin to understand the problems of insurance companies. They are not all because of the "Monster Insurance Company," but many result from misunderstandings on the part of the insured homeowners, as you have indicated. If only more people would begin to see that insurance-to-value is a direct benefit to them in the event of a loss, and that this

Editor's note: A complex facet of home insurance, dealing with the meaning of "partial insurance," appears to have been off base in our article. It has little bearing on the main subject of underinsurance, and when we can get a more correct version of it we will publish a correction or amplification.

VIRGINIA'S MONUMENT TO "TAPS"

SIR: Recently, I was greatly impressed upon visiting Berkeley Plantation, near Richmond, to see the beautiful, dignified and most appropriate monument erected there by The American Legion on the site where "Taps" was composed and first sounded during the Civil War. The monument, lighted after dark, has a fine recording system to explain the composition and sounding of "Taps" and is dedicated to the war dead.

"Taps" is such a meaningful tune. It was sounded over two brothers killed in service.

J. JACK RATH, JR.
Washington, D.C.

The monument, dedicated on July 4, 1969, was a gift to the Commonwealth of Virginia from The American Legion Department of Virginia.

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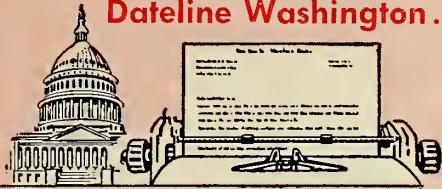


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Dateline Washington....



FORUM FOR DECISIONS SUING "CITY-HALL" GENOCIDE BAN COMING?

In line with his style of leadership--which calls for orderly procedure--President Nixon has reestablished the National Security Council as the principal forum for Presidential consideration of foreign policy issues. In fact, the NSC has generally been the final forum in 37 sessions during 1969.

Unlike some predecessors, Mr. Nixon has not sought consensus from his advisors. Instead, he has demanded presentation at the top of all points of view, with clear-cut alternatives and plans for implementation. Only the Chief Executive can make the decisions, and President Nixon usually does so in writing.

President Nixon has given the NSC a mandate to think in terms of U.S. goals three to five years ahead; and only then, after fixing objectives, to proceed in dealing with the operational issues. Within the NSC machinery, a special senior panel--The Washington Special Actions Group--has been set up to draft contingency plans for potential world crises.

Citizens eager to battle pollution of their environment would be given the distinct right to sue "City-Hall"--the various government agencies involved--under legislation proposed by Senators George McGovern (D-S.Dak.) and Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.). The three legislators feel that this presently questionable right to sue is essential to rally the citizenry aroused by the threats to the air, land and sea around us. They substantially favor President Nixon's 37-point program to fight pollution, but they think that in addition individual Americans ought to have the unquestioned right to sue the very government agencies created to protect the public.

The proponents point out that the concept of their bill has a precedent in the antitrust laws, which give citizens the right to sue in federal court to prevent anti-competitive business practices, even though the Justice Department has similar duties.

After 20 years, it's possible the Senate will ratify the UN convention to prevent and punish the crime of genocide. The convention was adopted unanimously by the UN assembly in 1948, but President Truman's request for Senate ratification never got through the Foreign Relations Committee.

Seventy-four countries, including Russia, have subscribed to the convention. In February, President Nixon unexpectedly asked the Senate to ratify the treaty to demonstrate "unequivocally our country's desire to participate in the building of international order based on law and justice."

The American Bar Association, however, has thus far refused to change its long-standing opposition. Opponents argue the convention might permit American citizens to be tried in international courts for alleged violations, depriving them of their Constitutional rights as U.S. citizens.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

RED DANGER

"I believe our greatest danger is still imperialist Communism and those Communist countries which wish to spread their domination throughout the world under the guise of Communist utopia," Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley.

DICTATION OUT

"I believe the time has passed in which powerful nations can or should dictate the future of less powerful nations," President Nixon.

POLLUTION SOLUTION?

"The weather is the most sought-after news in just about every part of the world. If we can throw the pollution reports right into normal weather reporting, then we shall . . . bring home to millions . . . the seriousness of the problem," Sen. John J. Sparkman, (Ala.)

ADULT CRISIS

"What is serious about this crisis of youth is that adults feel it is a crisis of civilization," President Georges Pompidou, of France.

REHABILITATION

"We take on a burden when we put a man behind walls, and that burden is to give him a chance to change," Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

ANSWER ROADBLOCK

" . . . confrontation, among generations, among governments, delays and confuses the search for the right answers," Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, (Pa.)

HARD WORK

" . . . communication, like many other tasks, including political brokerage, is long, hard, painful, frustrating daily work," HEW Sec'y Robert H. Finch.

The Situation In KOREA

The immediate past commanding general in Korea

gives us a look at what's happened since 1950.

By GEN. CHARLES H. BONESTEEL III

Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel III, was the commanding general for the UN and the United States in Korea from 1966 until he retired last summer. He was also in Korea in 1956 with the 24th Infantry Division. A native of Plattsburg, N.Y., a West Pointer of the Class of 1931 and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, he served with the Army Engineers in 1936 in building the Bonneville Dam in Oregon. He served from Ireland to Africa in WW2, and was an American member of Montgomery's staff for the Normandy invasions. He served in Europe in the administration of the Marshall Plan and with NATO, was Secretary of the U.S. General Staff, and in the early 1960's headed the U.S. VII Corps in Europe.

TWENTY YEARS AGO this June 25, North Korean armies swarmed across the 38th parallel in an unprovoked invasion of the new-born Republic of Korea. Armed with better weapons and Russian built tanks, they quickly broke through the ROK defenders, captured the capital city of Seoul and drove on to try by force to bring

all of the free South Korea under Communist rule. The long, destructive Korean War had begun.

Now, twenty years later, the Republic of Korea has survived. Its achievements as a rapidly developing nation make its record one of the most remarkable success stories in free Asia. Many of us in the United States have not been fully aware of what has been happening recently in that proud, small nation which we helped to defend in the Korean War. I have just returned from three years in Korea and I would like to bring you up to date.

The Republic of Korea, saved in 1950-53 by American and United Nations action, is today a hardworking, progressing nation of over thirty million people with a sword over their heads. They have had to overcome practically all of the basic challenges of the modern turbulent world. In most cases the challenges in Korea have been more extreme than those in many other parts of the globe.

To build a rapidly developing economy, international prestige and social progress from the ashes of the Korean War is a remarkable achievement. To have done so in the face of the constant threat to South Korea from Communist North Korea is even more impressive. The United States has profoundly helped Korean energy and initiative to make this possible.

In these days when some people seem to doubt the capabilities of the South Vietnamese to create and evolve a capability to take care of themselves, with diminishing U.S. military support, the Korean record provides both a precedent and a real measure of reassurance.

One of the clearest lessons of Korea is that without a genuine feeling of confidence in its continuing national securi-



ity very little could have been done. Many Koreans highlighted this to me when we were going through the tense days of 1968 and 1969. The Korean War did not end in a formal peace treaty. After two years of frustrating negotiations at Panmunjom, while the war still raged, a military armistice was signed in 1953 only by the military commanders of the opposing sides. The Armistice brought about a cease fire and set up a new demarcation line and the Demilitarized Zone between the North and



The new city of Seoul (large photo) would hardly be recognized by American veterans of the Korean War who recall the devastation shown in inset.

the South, not greatly different from the 38th parallel which had become, after WW2, the dividing line between Communist North Korea and the free Korean Government of the South. The Armistice Agreement anticipated a peace conference to establish the terms of an enduring peace, but thanks to the Communist regime in the North, that conference, although held in Geneva in April 1954, produced no solutions. So even today, 17 years after the Armistice was signed, the two Koreas face each other in an

uneasy state of armed truce, enforced basically by the essentially American troops of the United Nations Command and the sizeable ROK armed forces facing the potent North Korean armed forces along the 150 miles of the DMZ.

These forces have given the Korean people the confidence in their future safety that has justified their efforts to build their economic and social strength.

The story of Korea today begins in long-ago history. Those who now popu-

CONTINUED

The Situation In Korea

late the rugged peninsula came from a civilization built thousands of years ago, it is generally believed, by tribal people who originated in the Altai-Ural areas of western Asia, from whence also came the ancestors of the Finns, the Hungarians and the Turks. Some who slowly migrated east joined with Mongol nomads and began to live in the Korean peninsula perhaps as long as 5,000 years ago. The tough, strong and hardworking Korean of today springs from ancestors who had to be tough to settle a cold, inhospitable wilderness and preserve their integrity against encroachment by the Chinese on the west, the Mongols on the north and the Japanese on the islands to the east.

Korea has always been an embattled land. Invaded by or under the influence of the Chinese, the Mongols or the Japanese at numerous times in history, and later coveted by the Russians, the Koreans have always managed somehow to hold together. History has bred in them a deep devotion to freedom and liberty.

The new, free and independent Republic of Korea today is in a very real sense a culmination of centuries of

Pacific when Japan was in a state of collapse, a few days before her surrender on Aug. 14, 1945. Soviet troops poured into Korea and rapidly moved south beyond the Imjin River, while the nearest American troops were still 600 miles away on Okinawa. As a matter almost of desperation it was rapidly arranged that the USSR would stop its southward movement and accept the surrender of Japanese troops only north of the 38th parallel, while American forces rapidly being moved in would accept the surrender of the Japanese south of the parallel.

It had been an Allied declared intent, agreed upon at Cairo in 1943 and reaffirmed with the Soviet Union at Potsdam in 1945, that with the end of WW2, all of Korea was to become, in due course, free and independent. But the Soviet Union immediately treated the 38th parallel as a political boundary and began to "sovietize" the North.

Although an Allied Joint Commission was set up to work out arrangements for a freely elected democratic government for all of Korea, this effort foundered on the rocks of Soviet obstructionism. The



Part of 10,000 students who pledged to fight

AUTHENTICATED NEWS INT.



The first postwar government lost its way. A military junta replaced it, then restored popular rule. Here the new government meets for its third assembly in 1963.

hopes and dreams. It highlights and inspires the pride and drive of its people which underpins so much of the Republic's current achievements. And it heightens the tragedy of the Korean people as a whole, divided by the aftermath of WW2 into two segments, the Communist North and the independent South.

This division came about in 1945 when V-E day ended not only WW2 but nearly half a century of Japanese occupation and the later annexation of Korea. The Soviet Union entered the war in the

United Nations was then given the job of unification. When it tried to carry on the task, its Commission was denied entry to the North. Consequently, elections were held only in South Korea, and in 1948 a Government of the Republic of Korea took office with Dr. Syngman Rhee as its first President. Although the U.N. recognized it as the only legal government in all Korea, it controlled only that part south of the 38th parallel. At about the same time a Communist "People's Republic" formalized its iron con-

trol of the North and began to increase subversive efforts to upset the Republic to the South.

The new ROK Government faced staggering difficulties. The Japanese, during their forty years of occupation, had deliberately kept Koreans from responsible administrative jobs in government or industry. "Know-how" in government, management and business was woefully scarce. The new Republic governed an area about the size of the state of New York of which only about 20% was arable land and most of the rest deforested mountains more rugged than the Adirondacks. The average density of population, however, was among the highest in the world. There was little in the way of industry and a meagre executive system. The hostile North was building threateningly strong armed forces and subversive capabilities.

The United States helped the new government as best it could with the resources that were available before 1950. For defense, lightly armed Korean ground forces were organized together with small naval and air elements to provide some security against the pervasive Communist threat. But in June of 1949 the last of the U.S. combat troops who had moved to Korea in 1945 were withdrawn, partly at least for economy's sake. A small U.S. Army Advisory Group remained behind. In 1950, one year almost to the day after the last U.S. troops left the Republic of Korea, the North Korean surprise invasion took place and



Communism in Korea in 1960. In recent years, common citizens often trapped infiltrators.

the costly and destructive war was on.

The U.N. Security Council in quick succession demanded that the North cease its aggressive attack, resolved to assist the ROK, and asked member nations to provide troops to reestablish peace and to set up a U.N. Command under an American commander.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was designated as the first commander. Twenty-two nations responded with help of some sort to the ROK. Fifteen of them provided combat forces, with the United States giving predominant support in both troops and resources. By November of 1950, prior to the Chinese intervention in the war, the U.N. forces numbered about 400,000, of which half were ROK forces. American troops then numbered 177,000. Even greater forces were needed later, when the Red Chinese entered the war and had to be turned back.

We cannot here review in detail the ebb and flow of the violent conflict that raged up and down the peninsula, or describe the heroism and the dogged courage of our men, the U.N. allies and the ROK forces who fought under the greatest of hardships to defend the integrity of the ROK. The Korean War was called a "limited" war, but to the Koreans and all who fought in it, it was total war. The Communists suffered nearly a million and a half casualties in dead and wounded. The U.N. allies suffered proportionately. In the ROK, nearly every family lost loved ones and

end faced an appalling task of reconstruction and development, far greater than it had in 1948, even with continuing and now very substantial American economic and military support and assistance. Some U.S. troops were to stay on in Korea as a manifest to the Communists that the ROK would never need stand alone against renewed aggression. The ROK Armed Forces were to continue to be maintained, modernized and assisted in training to take on the primary task of defending against attack. But the really gigantic tasks were in rebuilding and then improving the economy, the social fabric of the country and its political and administrative structure.

Destruction to the works of man in Korea was far more severe than what has taken place in Vietnam. It was more massive and it was more crippling. The Korean winter is long and temperatures often fall below zero. The simple need for basic housing to protect against the cold is vital, and the elemental needs for survival are quite different from those in tropical lands.

For example, Seoul, the capital city of the ROK, was fought through four times, shelled and bombed and almost totally damaged. Yet the new Seoul today is a rapidly growing and modernizing city of

AUTHENTICATED NEWS INT.



The seizure of the U.S.S. Pueblo occurred during Gen. Bonesteel's command.

property, and about four million persons became refugees, including nearly half a million who fled south from North Korea. It is estimated that something like 400,000 homes alone were destroyed on the peninsula.

The cease fire under the Armistice came into effect 17 years ago, on July 27, 1953. Since that time the Republic of Korea has lived under its state of uneasy truce, so it is not hard to see why every citizen of the Republic is determined that his country must be so strong that the scourge from the North will never again dare openly to attack. They intend that history shall not repeat itself in their land.

The Republic of Korea at the war's

over four million inhabitants, one of the larger cities of the world. To those visitors who come back to Korea, having last viewed Seoul at the end of the war, it is impressive to see the new construction and growth: modern multi-storyed business buildings in the center of town; new schools, colleges and universities; block after block of low-rent apartments; and literally thousands on thousands of new Korean style houses. New thruways and elevated highways in the city are keeping up with the increasing traffic. But the progress that led to such results in Seoul and throughout the country was slow to get under way.

After the Korean War, Dr. Syngman Rhee continued to head the government

The Situation In Korea

as President. He was revered in his country for his long record as a great fighter for independence, but he found it increasingly difficult to move the country forward effectively and in unity. Politics, selfish interests and the dearth of managerial talent stymied any quick buildup of a strong and real momentum toward the economic and social growth so desperately needed. Even worse, the people were benumbed into apathy by the catastrophe that had overtaken them. It seemed that the whole country had to take a long deep breath after the trauma of the war. In Korea this period of reconstitution of spirit took many years. If we look toward the demands which may be laid on the government and people of Vietnam in the future we should recognize that they may need some time to sort themselves out before they will be able to exert their best.

However, the long breathing spell in the ROK was by no means static. American economic aid, sound advice and technical assistance were pumped into the sluggish bloodstream of the economy, much like a blood transfusion to an exhausted and worn patient suffering from debilitating shock. From 1954 to 1961, U.S. economic aid amounted to \$2.3 billion dollars. Early reconstruction efforts had to be aimed at the most basic needs, housing (25% of the population were left homeless at the end of the war), public health, sanitation, roads and bridges, social welfare and rural development. Industrialization, power, transportation and communications slowly received increasing attention but had a long, long way to go.

One of the deep-rooted difficulties faced by the ROK even after WW2 was rooted in the arbitrary division of the Korean peninsula into two irreconcilable regimes. During the forty years of Japanese occupation, the natural resources of the North and South had been exploited and developed together. The North, with rich mineral resources and abundant waterpower, was built up as the industrial segment of the land. The South was poor in mineral wealth and had less natural power potential. It was the food producer. The two sections had been mutually supporting until the split at the 38th parallel broke down intercourse between the areas. After the division of the peninsula, the Republic of Korea had to start almost from scratch to build its own industrial base. Given the incentives of U.S. economic aid and know-how, basic industry began to grow. By 1957 simple rehabilitation was well advanced, except for housing. Capital investment along with AID funds finally went more to increase production of ce-

ment, fertilizer, coal, electric power and textiles—all basic needs that previously had to be met, if at all, by imports from outside the country. These first stirrings of broader economic growth began to capture the people's interest. They also opened up possibilities for manipulation by special interests and selfish groups and encouraged political emotion.

The welter of conflicting factors came to a head in the 1960 elections. Evidences of attempts at election riggings and strong-arm tactics by President Rhee's party brought widespread student demonstrations, later joined by many of the citizenry, and led to the resignation of President Rhee. The Rhee government had deviated from the essence of democracy which was so important to the country and had not kept up with the

effort for the whole country. The Republic of Korea had weathered one more storm but what would follow was as yet unclear.

Under renewed impetus, a speed-up in Korean development began to take place. The first Five Year Economic Development Plan was carefully drawn to help guide resources into a balanced program. Many basic issues were tackled and hard decisions made. One of the most difficult of these, affecting Korea's economy, was the problem of restoring relations with Japan. After violent debate, student demonstrations and much soul-searching, the Normalization Treaty with Japan was concluded, a step which led to important new relationships with the economic giant of the western Pacific.

WIDE WORLD



By 1965, South Korea had upped its industrial production 251%. Above, the Korea Nylon Company in Taegu.



After the ruin of the war these school-textbook printing plant

almost subconscious urge of the people to get on with the job of nation-building.

The next few years were politically turbulent and represented the Republic's deepest crisis in her development. A caretaker government, followed by a new constitution and a newly elected government could not sort out the complexity of issues and emotions. Political disintegration became a threat. A military coup followed in May of 1961, led by the then Brig. Gen. Park Chung Hee.

For over two and a half years the South was governed by an appointed Supreme Council for National Reconstruction until, through the general election held in the fall of 1963, the resumption of constitutional civilian government took place. Gen. Park Chung Hee retired from military duty and ran in the election for President, winning by a narrow margin. A new and energetic government was formed and economic development became the first priority of

Foreign investment was widely sought, increasingly provided and gratefully received. Trade missions were sent out in increasing number. Diplomatic missions were opened in a large number of friendly countries.

In Korea, economic emphasis was placed on balanced growth. A diversity of industries and joint ventures with firms from other nations were encouraged. The development from a start in 1962 of a new industrial city, Ulsan, on the southeast coast, was one example and has been a major and interesting project. Ulsan has grown rapidly to include a port, thermal electric plant, an oil refinery, one of the largest chemical fertilizer plants in the Far East and various other basic industries involving petro-chemicals, asphalt, synthetic fibers, aluminum and automobiles. Its population has grown to over 150,000.

In other parts of the country as well, diversified industry began springing up.

High quality textile manufacture of all sorts is growing and, as an example, the natural silk production is being worked into some of the very finest of fabrics sought after in markets around the world.

Electric power is, of course, an essential in modern industrial expansion. In South Korea, requirements are growing so fast that the energy base is continuously being enlarged through multi-purpose hydro-electric dams and thermal and nuclear power plants.

Korea learned the lesson that a developing country must strive for steady but broadly based growth. Thus attention is again being focussed on the agricultural sector. Rice growing was the backbone of old Korea. It is still paramount, but diversification is encouraged.

decade to more than 700 million in 1969. Growth of the gross national product has varied over the latter half of the decade between 8% and 12% a year and reached 15% in 1969.

When the Second Five Year Plan ends in 1971, Korea expects to be self-sufficient in food and to have reached a self-sustaining momentum in its economic growth. In relation to the gross national product, per capita income by the end of 1971 should have doubled over what it was in 1961. This, in real terms, vividly illustrates both the energy of the country and the enormity of the task already performed and yet to be done, because per capita income in the early sixties was not much over one hundred dollars per person—the barest of subsistence levels—and only a tiny fraction of the Amer-

ican per capita income at that time. been recognized and significant effort continued to try to keep them in hand. The expanding need for markets, for foreign investment and for internal investment, all in a balanced tempo, require continuing attention in our increasingly competitive and protectionist world. But if the many shoals of the future can be avoided, the Koreans can sustain their great hopes.

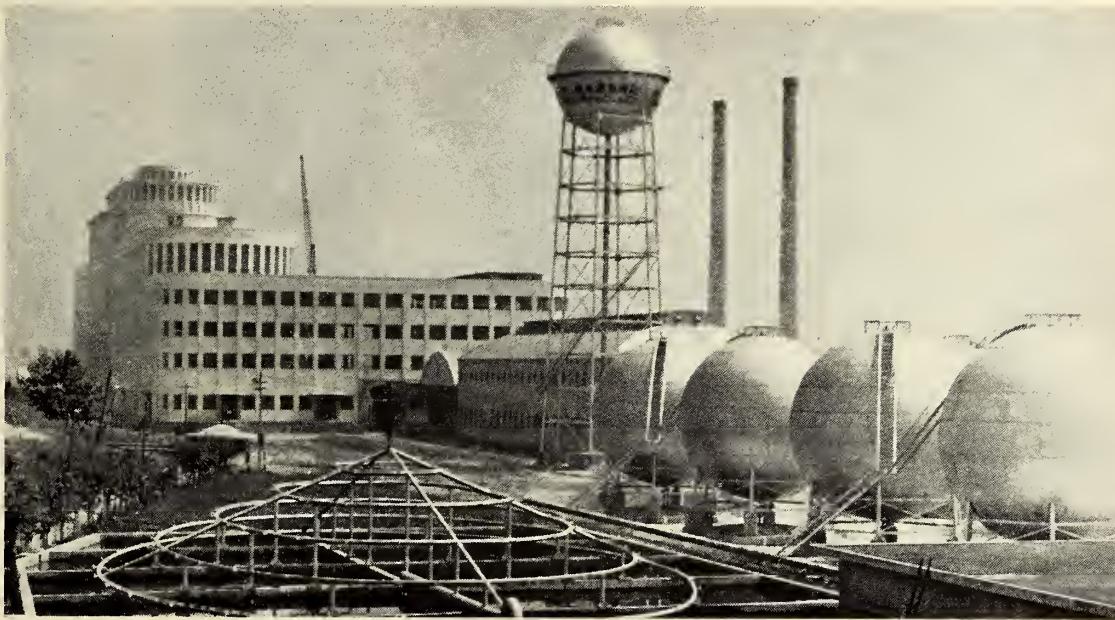
Progress of the sort to be seen in Korea is by no means solely the result of impersonal factors such as planning, investment, production and markets. There also have to be many intangible and human factors to make up equally needed morale, incentive and confidence. One of these factors has been the driving thirst of the Koreans for knowledge and education.

AUTHENTICATED NEWS INT.

WIDE WORLD



women helped rebuild a Seoul with hand labor.



A huge food-processing plant on the outskirts of Seoul.

Through the increasing application of agricultural science, the introduction of fertilizers, machinery, tide land reclamation and, very importantly, underground water source development and irrigation, greater yields of higher quality in many crops are being taken from the land. Poultry, meat-growing and fishing industries are expanding.

This remarkable and widespread economic growth and the concurrent increase in foreign trade are reassuring results of both the cooperation and assistance of many nations with the ROK and the growing drive, energy and initiative of the Korean people and their leadership. The early infusions of large-scale American aid and technology have played a vital part.

At the end of the sixties the Koreans can point to economic progress literally undreamed of in the late fifties. Exports have grown from a meagre 30 million dollars a year at the beginning of the

ican per capita income at that time.

The Korean record represents a very human story of awakening drive, determination and pride—and of the basic values of the mutual support and trust between our country and the Republic of Korea. Korea has recovered from the shock of the Korean War and there is a perceptible excitement, bustle and sense of purpose in the air these days. The citizens are better fed, better clothed, industrious and, in good old Army parlance, "standing tall." The economic record is indeed impressive but it is, in real terms, only a good beginning. There are many political and economic fragilities in the system. Future obstacles to be overcome are many and difficult, but the will to cope with them is there.

Inflation and population growth are the twin thieves of economic progress in many developing countries. They have been and remain formidable threats in Korea. But their dangers also have long

The building of new schools and colleges and the expansion of the old has been carried out on a massive scale along with economic development. The deep desire of parents in all walks of life to give their children the best of schooling, and if possible a University education, is a deep motivating force and the literacy rate in Korea is one of the highest in the world. Coupled with this is a reawakening of the historical Korean traits of inventiveness, imagination and creativity. The Korean can learn rapidly and has native dexterity and manual capabilities. The electronics industry, as one example, has found the Koreans highly productive in the manufacture of micro-minaturized electric circuitry.

Korean pride and confidence have been enhanced by other developments. The initiatives of the Korean government in the international field, particularly in Free Asia, have fed back into the national spirit. There is participation in

The Situation In Korea

numerous international and Asian organizations and institutions, with many of the conferences involved being held in Korea. The exchange of visits with Heads of State and other senior officials for many nations have awakened a sense of awareness of the outer world that less dramatic sources could not have engendered.

One very important development affecting the national spirit has been the possibly unexpected result of sending Korean troops to participate in the war in Vietnam. When in 1965 the Government of the Republic of Vietnam, with American support, invited the Republic of Korea to help it to defend its freedom, the ROK response was quick but the decision was far from easy. The dangers from its own North, few resources and the old traditions of the "Hermit Kingdom" argued against a positive answer. But the ROK people, from the lessons of the Korean War, have come to understand the meaning of mutual security. Their freedom and integrity were saved in 1950-53 by the willingness of many other nations to come to their aid. So it was finally in this spirit that the ROK government responded to South Vietnam's appeal for help. To send troops was a tangible way to demonstrate the gratitude that all of the free Korean people felt for the Americans and men of other nations who fought with them to preserve the freedom of their Republic against Communist invasion. President Park, with the support of his party, made the move and the ROK Capital Division—the "Tiger" Division—with a ROK Marine Brigade, was sent to Vietnam, to be followed later by another division, the Ninth or "White Horse" Division.

The outstanding military successes made by the ROK troops in Vietnam became a matter of great national interest and further developed ROK pride and assurance. Not many Americans realize the scope of the ROK contribution in Vietnam or that their 50,000-man contingent is the second largest free world assistance contingent in Vietnam today. In fact, there are about the same proportion of ROK combat soldiers involved in Vietnam in relation to the ROK population as there are American combat soldiers.

The ROK Forces in Vietnam, with the local Vietnamese forces, are responsible for the security and protection of nearly 3,000 square miles in the densely populated east coast region. They now extend real protection combined with active civic action work to well over a million and a quarter Vietnamese. This record has not only enhanced the self-respect of the Korean people but has also won for



General Bonesteel (with eyepatch) inspecting frontline troops that stand between South Korea

the ROK increased attention and stature, particularly in the Far East.

The Republic of Korea's rapid economic growth and increased international prestige in the past few years has brought increased dangers to national security. The ROK achievements have not been viewed with composure by Communist North Korea. So the progress of today is menaced by the same aggressive regime that violently tried to smash and take over the infant Republic in 1950. To understand some of the basic factors involved we should look at the Republic of Korea's location in Northeast Asia.

The Republic of Korea is of prime importance to the cause of free nations in the Western Pacific and Eastern Asian areas. Geographically, it occupies a vital position across the approaches from continental Asia to the Northern and Western Pacific and the Japanese islands. The Korean peninsula lies at the apex of three Great Power triangles—Russia, Red China and Japan. North Korea has common boundaries with both Russia and Communist China. Seoul, the capital of the ROK, on the other hand, is also closer to Vladivostok and Peking than it is to Tokyo. The burgeoning economic and social strength in the independent Republic of Korea, combined with its stalwart armed forces and with the

United Nations Command's support, including American and Thai forces, presents a hard nut to crack for any expansionist forces from Communist Asia. The presence of American troops alongside the ROK forces has been a successful deterrent to any resumption of open hostilities since the armistice. The Armed Forces in the ROK have carried out the mission of the original directive given them by the United Nations back in 1950, that of helping to reestablish and maintain peace in the area. They have been needed to keep in check the openly and increasingly truculent North Korean dictatorship.

The Republic of Korea is important in our highest aspirations for a world community of peaceful, prospering and independent nations, but by that very fact is a target for the North. In the clamor of conflicting ideologies of today's world, the Republic of Korea provides an example to other developing countries in the Far East to show that societies such as theirs, directly adjacent to hostile Communism, can modernize and prosper through the combination of their own efforts and mutual support with other free nations.

But free institutions do not long flourish nor do people plan, work and invest for tomorrow in an atmosphere of fear. So North Korea has tried even



and the Red aggressor to the North.

harder in the past few years to create an atmosphere of fear and to break up the ROK's economic progress by increased threats of violence and war. That she has not succeeded is a great tribute to the people of the Republic.

North Korea, no wiser for the Korean War and unrepentent, has not changed her objectives. During the past several years, it has been said openly and often by North Korea's dictator, Kim Il-Sung, that his aim is to bring about the reunification of the Korean peninsula, by subversion and, if necessary, by force, and the sooner the better.

Having failed in the early 1950's to achieve this end and always repudiating the United Nation's formula for free, open and honest elections to settle the matter, North Korea has rebuilt its conventional war forces with Soviet help, while at the same time it has developed a very large and dangerous "unconventional" and subversive warfare capability of tough, well trained agent infiltrators and commando-type small units.

North Korea, at the time of the Armistice in 1953, had also suffered great destruction and was close to total exhaustion. After the war, the North's Communist allies began providing extensive military and economic aid. A goal was set to make North Korea a Communist show window of industrial

and economic development, exploiting North Korea's natural resources in mineral wealth and water power. At first North Korean progress moved markedly ahead of the slower start in the South, but as the years went on it began to falter. Planned production and construction schedules fell increasingly behind, difficulties arose in many segments of the economy and the poor quality of goods produced hurt trade with other countries. The initial flow of aid from Chinese Communist and Soviet sources began to dry up and these problems became accentuated by the split between China and Russia.

North Korea tried to straddle the fence in the Communist ideological schism but gradually moved in fact to the Soviet side in return for a new inflow of both military and economic assistance from the USSR. At about this time, in late 1964 and 1965, Kim Il-Sung also began to shift his strategy for a takeover of the Republic of Korea.

The weapons of subversion and porous attack through infiltration were added to North Korea's arsenal, combined with the increased modernization and training of her conventional armed forces and her militia. At the same time came a tremendous effort to put vital installations underground to harden the North for survival in open war should that be necessary. This latter enormous effort had additional detrimental effects on North Korea's already suffering economic situation.

In 1964, Kim emphatically expressed his dissatisfaction with the past progress of the North Korean "anti-ROK operations" aimed at subverting the South.

He expressed renewed interest in and gave great praise to the principles of the "people's war" and the apparent success of their application in China and Vietnam. He ordered a sweeping overhaul of the entire North Korean subversive apparatus and a start in the rapid training and development of a major force of subversive warriors. Actions to translate his dictates got well under way in 1965 and were expanded further in 1966 and 1967. As a result of this program he built a greatly strengthened capability for propaganda, espionage, subversion, terrorism and sabotage—based on a pool of thousands of well trained and organized agent-infiltrators and command-guerrillas. These he began to try to "export" by infiltration into the Republic of Korea, beginning in 1966 and increasingly in 1967 and 1968. He seemed to be answering the call for "not one, but many Vietnams!", made by Cuba's Che Guevara, and to think that the time of highest U.S. and ROK involvement in Vietnam signaled the time for him to make his moves.

In October 1966, Kim Il-Sung, in a speech to his party congress, indicated that more aggressive measures were needed. Starting within a week thereafter there were 22 serious violations by North Korea of the Armistice, involving their ground incursions into or across the DMZ. They cost the lives of over twenty ROK soldiers and six Americans. The message was plain that a new North Korean aggressiveness was on the move. The United Nations Command and the ROK government and armed forces began to take the steps necessary to cope

(Continued on page 46)

BLACK STAR



Along the "demilitarized zone" the security of South Korea is an eyeball to eyeball matter between UN forces and the Red enemy.



Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790).

Benjamin Franklin as an Old Man

Twenty years after his place in history was assured, Ben Franklin earned it all over again, starting when he was 70.

By HARVEY ARDMAN

WHEN THE UNITED STATES was born out of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, Benjamin Franklin was 70 years old. If he had died 20 years earlier, he would still be a famous man today. But he now had a dozen years as a formidable statesman ahead of him.

His achievements in his earlier years were sufficient to have made several men famous. Printer, publisher, bookseller, scientist, philosopher, fire "commissioner," community leader, tax and money expert, mail-service pioneer, military organizer, homespun journalist, linguist, educator, diplomat, propagandist extraordinary when it came to persuading people where their interests lay (and lover boy, too, for that matter), Franklin had it made in the history books well before he was 50.

Franklin is even interesting as a psychological specimen. His mastery of himself and his shrewd understanding of people have seldom been equalled, nor has his tolerant and humorous approach to manipulating others.

In 1731, he established the first circulating library in the new world. In 1743, he founded the American Philosophical Society, the colonies' first brain trust. He started an academy that grew to be the University of Pennsylvania. By the time he was 42 he retired from his printing business, having established his income with Poor Richard's Almanack and other successes. After that he devoted himself largely to science and became world famous in it in his own time. His kite experiment in Philadelphia, which proved that electricity and lightning were the same, led him to invent the lightning rod. He is the author of the + and - signs on your flashlight batteries, for it was Ben Franklin who identified the positive and negative

nature of electric current. He also invented the Franklin stove, which threw off more heat and used less fuel than any comparable home heating device then known. He invented bi-focal eyeglasses.

His alert mind established truths that we now take for granted, sometimes from trivial evidence that had been lying around unnoticed all along. Nobody had ever established that general rainstorms and snowstorms are roughly circular "suction pumps" that usually move *into* the wind on their east and northeast sides (in the northern hemisphere). Franklin's sharp mind noted in mail from Boston that northeast storms hit there *after* they'd struck Philadelphia, though if the storm itself had come from the northeast it would have been the other way around.

By the age of 70, the kindly, aging philosopher was ready to spend the rest of his life in contemplation and in correspondence with his many famous friends all over the world. But his own country needed him. It was about to begin a life of its own—and the best energies of its most talented citizens were urgently required.

Before the struggle for independence was over, Benjamin Franklin gave freely of himself and his many abilities. Many would say that he contributed more than any other man to the success of the young Republic.

The story of Dr. Franklin's contribution to American independence begins long before 1776, however.

In that year, the signing of the Declaration of Independence was the first united political act of the colonies. But the pressure for union—and independence—had been building up for years.

The first person to suggest such a union publicly? Benjamin Franklin.

The year was 1753. The French had just built a string of forts in the Western wilderness and the great Iroquois Indian confederacy, the so-called Six Nations, was now sandwiched between the British colonies and the French forts.

Until this time, the British had been the strongest power in the new world, and the Iroquois had made their peace with the colonies. But now the French were growing strong. The Iroquois began to wonder if they'd bet on the wrong horse. So they sought reassurances of British support if the French and the Indian allies of the French squeezed them.

The Six Nations first sent delegations to the Britishers governing the colonies. In Virginia, the Governor sent young George Washington to what is now Pittsburgh to get the French to pull back. He had no success.

At the same time, the friendly Indians had also petitioned Pennsylvania authorities, among them Benjamin Franklin.

To try to hold on to the loyalty of the Six Nations, the Governor of Virginia dispatched a few men to build an English fort at the forks of the Ohio, and he commissioned Washington to go with reinforcements as soon as the Virginia militia was ready.

At this time, the Governor of Pennsylvania sent word that militia from his colony might join the Virginians on the Potomac early in March 1754. These were separate British colonies at the time. Any cooperation was voluntary and not obligatory.

The Pennsylvania Assembly, meeting in February, wasn't so sure it ought to help Virginia. It reviewed its instructions from London—to defend the colony from invasion by the subjects of any foreign power, but to make use of armed

CONTINUED Benjamin Franklin as an Old Man

force only within English territory. It was unclear whether the new French forts were within English territory or beyond it, the Assembly said. So the Pennsylvanians refused to appropriate money for the militia until the issue was clear.

In May, the small Virginia fort on the Ohio fell to the French and the Pennsylvania Assembly finally voted some money for defense. But they argued about how it should be raised and how it should be spent.

On May 9, 1754, Benjamin Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette published what is now considered the first American cartoon, probably drawn by Franklin himself. It was a rough picture of a snake cut into eight pieces—labeled with the initials of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. The caption read "JOIN or DIE."

The problems with the French were the occasion for Franklin to begin publicizing his ideas for union—but not the reason. In fact, continental union was an idea he had been pondering for several years.

America, Franklin thought, should not be regulated from London. It was a dynamic country, spreading out across a continent, its population doubling every 20 years. England was static, set in her ways. Americans, Franklin believed, should govern the colonies. They understood the temper of this land whose oldest families had been here 130 years.

In the early 1750's, Franklin really had no occasion to propose his ideas of union. True, England had levied laws restricting American trade and manufacture, and Franklin attacked the wisdom of these laws in print. But union? That was something else.

By the time the troubles with the French and the Indians began, Franklin had assumed an unusual position in the colonies. He had been appointed joint-deputy postmaster general of North America, a position of high prestige. More important, he was one of the few officials whose authority crossed colonial boundaries. On his long journeys of postal inspection, Franklin had come to know most of the influential citizens and had gained a firm understanding of the middle colonies and of New England.

Shortly after Franklin's snake cartoon was published, the Pennsylvania Assembly decided to send commissioners to Albany, to join the commissioners from other colonies in a new treaty with the Six Nations. Benjamin Franklin, of course, was one of those appointed.

The Albany conference had been called by the Board of Trade. It intended to cement the colonies' relationship with the Six Nations by giving presents and signing a new treaty. Since several col-

onies were concerned, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia had been sent invitations. Virginia and New Jersey did not send commissioners, but Rhode Island and Connecticut did, without being asked.

On the way to Albany, Franklin discussed union with James Alexander, a member of the New York delegation and of Franklin's American Philosophical Society. He also wrote his ideas down and titled them "Short Hints Towards a Scheme for Uniting the Northern Colonies."

Franklin's union would still be British. It was to be planned by the commissioners at Albany, as representatives of their colonies, and established by Act of Parliament. It would be headed by a President-General, a military man appointed and paid by the Crown. A "Grand Council" would be chosen by

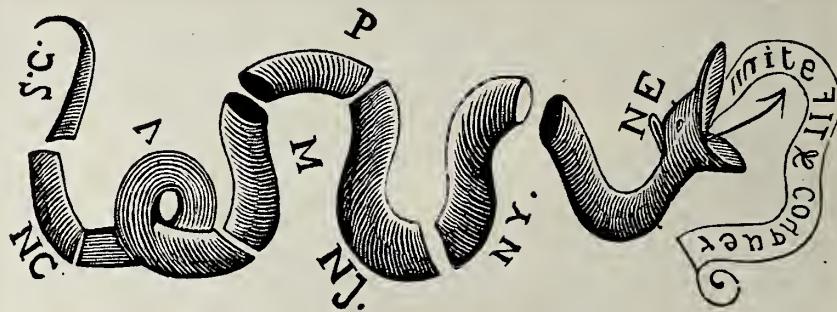
other. None was willing to yield even the slightest power.

Long afterward, Franklin wrote, "The colonies, so united, would have been sufficiently strong to have defended themselves [from the French and Indians]; there would have been no need of troops from England, of course [to fight the French and Indians]; the subsequent pretense for taxing America [to pay for the French and Indian War]; and the bloody contest it occasioned [The American Revolution] would have been avoided. . . ."

Benjamin Franklin did not achieve a union of the colonies in 1754, but he planted a seed that was to flower magnificently 22 years later.

In 1755, the French and Indian War was on in earnest, with each colony acting (or not acting) in its own defense. British troops in ever larger numbers were coming over to wage the only resistance that was coordinated to any degree. Having failed to get concerted

CULVER PHOTOS



JOIN or DIE

A COMMON NEWSPAPER HEADING IN 1754; DEVISED BY FRANKLIN IN MAY, 1754, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FRENCH WAR.

This editorial cartoon appeared in Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette in 1754. It was a first call for Union of the 13 colonies, a step that would be taken 22 years later. The assemblies of the various colonies to act as the legislative branch.

This National Government—of sorts—would deal with the Indians, protect settlers against the French and perhaps equip ships to patrol coastal waters.

At the assembly, the commissioners debated Franklin's plan for union and adopted it. They then ordered it to be transmitted to the various assemblies, not only to those colonies that were represented, but also to New Jersey, Virginia and the Carolinas.

None of the assemblies approved Franklin's plan.

There were several reasons. One was the conviction that London would never go along with it. "Too democratic," one commissioner thought. "Gives the colonies too much prerogative," said another.

But the main reason Franklin's plan for union never came to pass was that the colonies were fiercely jealous of each

action, it now fell on Franklin and George Croghan to stir Pennsylvania to protect herself. Enemy raids on the western settlements (usually one or two Frenchmen with numerous Indians on the warpath) were burning outlying farms and communities and massacring the inhabitants.

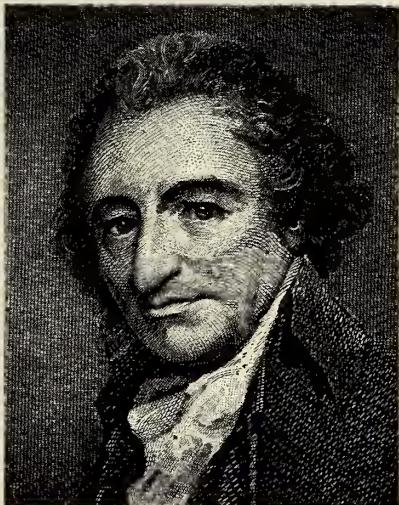
Between its Quaker tradition of pacifism and its remoteness from the danger, the more populated eastern part of the colony was so complaisant that it took all of Franklin's powers to get Pennsylvania to put a militia of 1,400 in the field in 1756. The previous year it was only Franklin's cajolery and persistence which had raised enough supplies and transportation in Pennsylvania for the British General Braddock to make it overland with his army to attack the French at present-day Pittsburgh. (That Braddock suffered a terrible defeat and lost his own life was none of Ben's doing.)

Franklin was 50 in 1756, and by the



Prussia's Baron von Steuben. With American fortunes waning after Valley Forge, he arrived on the scene, thanks to Franklin, to shape our ragged forces into a real army.

PICTURE COLLECTION N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY



English-born Thomas Paine also came to America on Franklin's recommendation. He fought for independence via his writings, and became chief propagandist for the new nation.

time the French and Indian War was settled in the Treaty of Paris (as part of the Seven Years War in Europe) he was 58 and the American Revolution was still a dozen years ahead.

During those 12 years Franklin struggled to resolve the quarrels that were leading toward the Revolution. He spent much of his time in Europe, practically serving as an Ambassador at Large for the American union that didn't exist yet. Massachusetts, New Jersey and Georgia officially made him their representative, too. If you remember your history well enough you recall that the Stamp Act of the 1760's was the first British law that incited the colonies to rebellious acts, and that Parliament, in a moment of brief wisdom, repealed it in 1766. It isn't so well known that Parliament was persuaded to repeal the Stamp Act after listening to canny old Ben Franklin's advice, given by him in the House of Commons in February 1766. No other Ameri-

can was as well respected in Europe as Franklin.

But fresh injury and fresh rebellion followed and nine years later it all led to war.

After the fighting began in 1775 at Lexington and Concord, the early American effort against the British was sporadic and disjointed.

Part of the reason was an imperfect understanding among the people of what independence and freedom might mean, of how the colonies—as a separate nation—might be able to take their place in the family of nations.

In their different ways, many Revolutionary leaders tried to make the issues clear to the people and arouse them to passionate action.

The greatest figure among these men was Thomas Paine, a maker of corset stays who'd recently come from England. His words galvanized a nation:

"O! Ye that love mankind! Ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny but the tyrant, stand forth! Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the Globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her. Europe regards her like a stranger and England hath given her warning to depart. O! Receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an asylum for mankind."

These words, and others written by Thomas Paine, helped to unify a country by making clear the ideals for which it might fight.

"The sun never shined on a cause of greater worth. It is not the affair of a City, a Country, a Province or a Kingdom; but of a continent—at least one-eighth part of the habitable globe. 'Tis not the concern of a day, a year, or an age. . . . Now is the seedtime of Continental Union, faith and honor. . . ."

It was "Common Sense." And it was a clarion call to freedom.

Throughout the Revolution, Thomas Paine wrote such words. They were a poor substitute, perhaps, for ammunition, for proper uniforms, for food for the army. But these words played a major role in keeping up the spirit of the Revolution in its darkest days.

Just who was Thomas Paine? How had he come to be associated with the Revolution? How did he happen to be in America? How did he happen to write "Common Sense?"

The answers to these questions lie with none other than Benjamin Franklin.

A year before the first shot was fired, the aging philosopher (now 68) was in England visiting friends, again trying to use his influence to get the Crown to soften its position toward the colonies. While there was still a chance for peace, Franklin pursued it with all of his energies.

CONTINUED Benjamin Franklin as an Old Man

One day, he was visited by a man unknown to him. That was surprising in itself, since Franklin either knew personally or knew of nearly every man of importance in Great Britain. His visitor that day: Thomas Paine.

Paine was not well dressed, nor was he well groomed. In fact, Franklin's servant had almost turned him away. But, for Benjamin Franklin, clothes definitely did not make the man. He saw Paine.

The staymaker had come to Franklin to ask a favor. He wanted to go to America and he needed a letter of introduction, something that would help him get a job.

Franklin quizzed him about his abilities and interests. Paine talked about making stays for corsets, about cobbling, about selling ribbons. And he mentioned that, on occasion, he wrote.

Then the two men talked about England and America, the opportunities in each, the governments, the ways of life.

In the end, Franklin wrote to his son-in-law in Philadelphia:

"... The bearer, Mr. Thomas Paine, is very well recommended to me as an ingenious worthy young man. He goes to Pennsylvania with a view of settling there. I request you to give him your best advice and countenance, as he is quite a stranger there. If you can put him in the way of obtaining employment... you will do well and much oblige your affectionate father. . . ."

And so Thomas Paine came to America. But his acquaintance with Benjamin Franklin was not over. The philosopher-scientist appeared in another act in Paine's life that was crucial for the formation of the new nation.

Nearing his 70th birthday, Benjamin Franklin returned to Philadelphia. Despite his age, he took his place in the Pennsylvania Assembly and was appointed to the Committee of Safety, to plan the defense of the province. He was also made a member—the oldest—of the Continental Congress.

Meanwhile, Paine's fortunes had improved. He was now the editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*—and an ardent Revolutionary. The ideas that were later to take shape in "Common Sense" were already firmly in his mind.

Franklin and Paine renewed their acquaintanceship—exactly how is not recorded. They talked of what had happened in America in Franklin's absence, and Paine told Franklin of his ideas.

Out of that conversation came the idea that Paine should write down his feelings and beliefs, publish them in a pamphlet and distribute them widely.

At first, Paine had trouble finding a publisher. Many thought his ideas were treasonable and that publishing them would be extremely risky. But Franklin

applied pressure on the right parties and "Common Sense" was printed.

Then, Franklin himself took 50 copies and sent them where he thought they would do the most good. Soon, "Common Sense" had turned into a wild best seller in the colonies.

With this, Thomas Paine became the chief propagandist for the new nation, the man who could move others to action, putting into words what they only sensed.

Eventually, his words were to significantly influence the formation of American foreign policy, and to inspire other writings by John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Perhaps the Revolution would have succeeded without Thomas Paine and "Common Sense." There is no way of knowing. But this nation's debt to him is clear. And it is also a debt to Benjamin Franklin.

Despite the increasing unity of the American people, there were many moments when all seemed lost. After the Continental Army, commanded by

that matched in sheer professionalism the best the British could come up with.

Why didn't the American Army simply fade away after Valley Forge, especially with enlistments running out and victory apparently further away than ever? What welded the army into a fighting force to be reckoned with?

George Washington's courage and leadership were major factors in holding the army together. But another man, a Prussian, one of the foremost professional soldiers in Europe, molded the haphazard forces into a fighting unit. That man was Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben.

Without Baron von Steuben, it is difficult to see how the Continental Army could have forged the victories it did. Without him, it is easy to imagine a courageous but still untrained army scattered to the winds by the superior tactics and discipline of British soldiers.

But, if it weren't for Benjamin Franklin, Baron von Steuben would never have lent his talents to the American cause, and General Washington would never have welcomed the Prussian.

With American fortunes apparently waning, the French, America's ally and



Franklin, so old he could hardly stand, addressed Constitutional Convention delegates.

George Washington, was routed from Brooklyn, chased out of New York City and pursued through New Jersey, things seemed black indeed for the American cause.

The army rallied, of course, and Washington's hit and run tactics in New Jersey added steel to every member of his ragtag band. But the winter that followed seemed destined to again reduce the morale of the American forces, this time perhaps fatally.

Yet that did not happen. Washington's men left Valley Forge, after a terrible and debilitating winter, transformed into a highly disciplined army, a fighting force

Britain's enemy, were worried. They wanted to help the infant nation—they were already sending ammunition and cannon and everything else they could. But how could they make the Continental Army good enough to withstand the British challenge?

The Frenchmen in charge of aiding America's war effort knew that Washington was an able and resolute leader, but that he was not a highly trained soldier. What was needed, they felt, was a professional soldier of the first rank, a man who could whip the disjointed American forces into a real army.

That man could not be French, unfor-



Franklin's reception at the Court of France, 1778. He was then 72 years old.

tunately. It wasn't because there weren't many Frenchmen willing to go to America and fight. Many did. But the French Army was nothing to brag about.

There was an army in Europe that was. It was the Prussian Army of Frederick the Great.

At exactly this moment, the French officials aiding America had a visit from one Captain von Steuben. They knew him well and realized that his professional skills, gained while on the operational staff of Frederick the Great, were of the highest order. Captain von Steuben was the perfect man to help the Americans.

But despite Captain von Steuben's willingness, even eagerness, to serve the Continental Army, there were some very serious obstacles.

For one, the Americans had never heard of Captain von Steuben. Though he was an important member of Frederick's army, he was not in the kind of position that might bring the Baron far-away fame.

For another, Americans were getting tired of European dandies, amateurs with inflated military titles who demanded that George Washington be relieved of command and that they be placed in his stead.

In addition, von Steuben was only a captain. His prestige in Prussia did not reside in his rank. And, outside of Prussia, his rank did not carry much prestige.

The French wanted the Americans to accept von Steuben like a parent wants his children to take vitamins—for the

same reasons and with the same problems.

It was at this point that Benjamin Franklin came into the picture. Franklin was now living in Paris, serving as the American Ambassador. It was his job to see that French aid kept coming, while he conducted a kind of diplomatic warfare against England. From time to time, Silas Deane was Franklin's co-ambassador.

The French brought von Steuben to Franklin's Paris residence to explain their problem and von Steuben's unique abilities. Together, the small group began to work out some potential solutions to their problem.

Very quickly, they realized that Captain von Steuben must be sold to the American Congress and people.

Then somebody had an idea. They knew von Steuben was only a captain, but no one in America knew anything about the man. In short order, the Prussian soldier became His Excellency, Lieutenant General von Steuben, complete with a military secretary, an aide-de-camp and a resplendent uniform.

Then, Franklin and Deane wrote letters of introduction for the distinguished officer. On September 4, 1777, they wrote jointly to General Washington:

"The Gentleman who will have the honor of waiting upon you with this Letter is Baron Steuben, Lieut. Genl. in the King of Prussia's Service, Whom he attended in all of his campaigns, being his Aide-de-Camp, quartermaster Genl., etc. . . . The knowledge and experience he

has acquired by 20 years study and practice in the Prussian School may be of great use in our Armies. I cannot therefore but recommend him warmly to your Excellency, wishing that our Service may be made agreeable to him."

With the French providing the ship and the necessary funds, the Prussian officer set out for America.

For Franklin, that letter to Washington was full of white lies. He had exaggerated von Steuben's rank, his military duties, his closeness to Frederick the Great. But General Washington had no reason to disbelieve.

There remained a single problem. What if the Continental Congress asked to see von Steuben's Prussian certificates of service? That would expose the hoax for what it was.

Franklin and Deane cooked up a simple answer for that one. In a letter to Robert Morris, one of the most important men in Congress, Deane wrote that since von Steuben was not certain he would be welcomed by the Americans, he left behind his certificates of service, which he had with him on an earlier journey to Paris.

"I mention this," Deane wrote, "as he had proposed to send for them. But I advised him not to delay his setting out on that account . . . for I thought it would only be the loss of time." Deane's letter also mentioned that von Steuben had shown him and Franklin letters of recommendation from Prince Henry, Frederick's brother and a great general.

(Continued on page 42)



SHOULD THE U.S. FINANCI

SOME YEARS AGO, it was commonplace to point scornfully at the spectacle of food surpluses being destroyed in one place while people were starving in another. The irrationality of that kind of performance is matched, and more, by the spectacle of significant numbers of Americans going without work while, at the same time, vitally important public services go unperformed because of a "lack of people to perform them."

Legislation sponsored by over 100 members of the House of Representatives and known as "The Manpower Act" would make an important beginning toward putting an end to this kind of contradiction.

One part of that bill would authorize the United States Department of Labor to enter into contracts with other federal, state or local government agencies, or with private non-profit organizations, to provide useful public service jobs for unemployed persons. The contracts would require that the persons employed thereunder would receive the so-called "fringe" benefits—workman's compensation, unemployment insurance, retirement and health coverage—which other workers in similar occupations in the area receive.

This proposal is based upon the assumption that most jobs, under whatever economic conditions prevail, will be found in the private sector of the economy; but there are jobs in the public sector which need to be done, and for which unemployed persons can be prepared with relatively simple training.

The jobs involved are not, as some allege, "leaf-raking" or "make-work" jobs.

Rather, we propose to fund labor-intensive programs in areas of public service which can be justified in terms of public need, whatever the labor market sit-

uation. I am thinking of existing openings in water and air pollution control, as hospital and school aides, in public safety, public transportation, beautification programs and the like—all areas where the work itself is its own justification.

The Administration has now taken the same position that many of us have been taking for years—

that work ought to be substituted, wherever possible, for welfare and other forms of public assistance. But the Administration's program in this direction seems to be concentrating not on actual productive work, but on "training." After many years of close involvement with the legislation on which federal training programs are based, I remain convinced of their value; but I still believe that at the end of the "training" there has to be a real job, or the "training" will be no more relevant than welfare has been as a way out of the poverty cycle.

In a period when private sector jobs are shrinking, as a direct result of Administration tight-money policies, it seems particularly urgent that we take public action to provide real jobs for those who are able and willing to work.

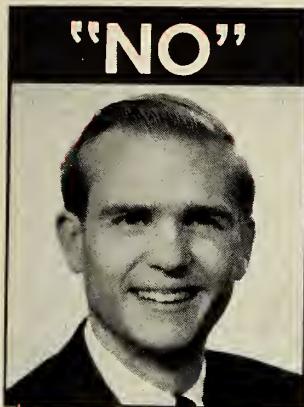


Rep. James G. O'Hara
(D-Mich.)
12th District

James G. O'Hara

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

LOCAL PUBLIC JOBS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED?



Rep. William A. Steiger
(R-Wis.)
6th District

massive public service employment program, guaranteeing jobs to all who need them, to be used as a tool of economic and social policy.

The latter is a very different proposal—one I do not believe is either desirable or achievable.

What kinds of jobs are we talking about? Does WPA come to your mind? Is the strategy of the 30's appropriate in the 70's?

To conduct a massive public service employment program we would be forced to resort to relatively low-skill jobs.

The work may need doing, but it leads the individual nowhere. He either pursues one low-skill job after another, or the job ends and he is no better off than when he started.

We have new technology and are finding better ways to do things every day. If used properly, this technology can meet expanded public needs on a substantial and efficient basis.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

MY ANSWER IS NO. As citizens require and demand additional services from government, there will be a need for increased employment in the public sector. We will have to provide manpower for quality services, and undoubtedly some federally subsidized training will be necessary.

But what is suggested by some in Congress is a massive

Should we chain the poor to the jobs of the past—the jobs nobody else wants? Or should we strive to open up new opportunities for the future?

The federal government now provides job opportunities through its expenditures for goods and services. By contracting with private industry to perform needed public services, government helps provide work opportunities. By more heavily involving the private sector and providing job training and placement, we can enable the poor to participate more effectively in our economy. Government could then concentrate on insuring that quality service is being provided rather than on administering new programs.

This approach is far preferable to one which has government attempting to artificially open dead-end jobs.

It is estimated that a guaranteed public service employment program would cost \$5,000 per enrollee per year. This means yearly expenditures of billions of dollars. This allocation of resources is highly questionable and I do not believe the federal government should embark on such a course.

There are many additional questions which should be asked about massive public service employment. To date I have found no satisfactory answers.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that appears to read "William A. Steiger".



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for May the arguments in PRO & CON: Should The U.S. Finance Local Public Jobs For The Unemployed?

IN MY OPINION LOCAL PUBLIC JOBS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED SHOULD BE SHOULD NOT BE FINANCED BY THE U.S.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

What We're Getting from

ALL THE NEW BIG Boeing 747 airplanes that you've been hearing about have in the cockpit a new, complex and relatively tiny navigation system called "inertial navigation" or "inertial guidance." It keeps a running record of everything about the motion of the plane—location, ground speed, attitude, altitude, direction, wind drift or you name it. It will deliver its information at any instant to the pilot, on command. So sensitive is it that if it is set to start at the loading gate it will include an accounting of the taxiing to the takeoff in its positional tracking of the plane's course.

How space science is giving us earthly benefits at a faster rate than we can grow up to them.

breakthrough just when growing traffic was making air navigation problems too much for existing systems. And they're seen as the best thing yet to reduce further the risks on landings and takeoffs.

Inertial navigation isn't new. Even Columbus used a crude form of it. The present refinement of it is new, and is

PAUL WELLER/SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

stars as they can never be seen through the air. Sometimes we average Joes resented spending billions of our dough just to satisfy someone else's curiosity, though, like Columbus, we could get more from unexpected discoveries than we ever spent on space.

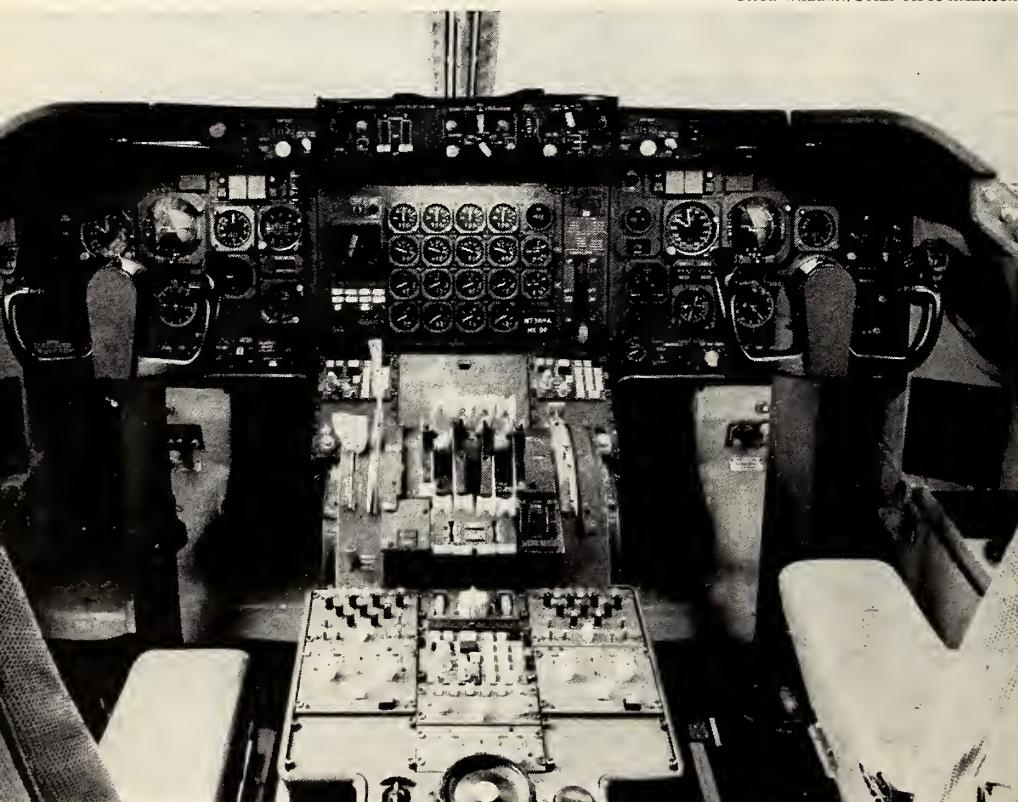
For military reasons we went into space because we didn't dare not to, lest someone who would should entrap us in our own incapacity.

We also went into space to render services here on earth that could only be rendered from space, and to learn useful things about our earth that the view from space could teach us best.

Finally, the special sciences we had to develop to get into space have produced an ever growing flood of adaptations to other uses here on earth that have little or nothing to do with space. This is called "space spinoff."

The perfection of inertial navigation for commercial aviation was a spinoff in part, and so far there are more than 2,500 earthly uses in the spinoff category that have been tallied. It's a count that goes up every day. Space science spinoff, and earthly services based in space, have given us fireproof cloths, better paints, new gimmicks in steel and special purpose alloys and lubricants, better weather forecasting, global communications on a new scale, new ways to locate salt water fish and oil deposits, new highway construction and safety features, smoking pipes that keep cool, life-saving medical techniques and gadgets, improved form-fitting brassieres for women and . . . but let's not list 2,500 items here.

Two of the earth services purposely rendered from space are now so old hat that we just take them for granted. Most of us are probably way out of date in knowing what gives with them. These are weather reporting and communications. It is just ho-hum to see a TV picture from Tokyo or the Swiss Alps "live by satellite." It wasn't ho-hum, it was downright exciting in 1962 when NASA sent up Telstar, the first communications satellite that showed us live TV from over-



The gadgetry in the foreground of this Boeing 747 giant plane is the extraordinarily sensitive "inertial navigation" system, an offshoot of military and space science.

It is superior to human pilots and other existing systems in reporting the delicate changes of attitude, altitude, bearing and speed that are so important on takeoffs and landings.

It faithfully maintains all its accounting during turbulent flight and in making turns, however sharp.

Litton Industries and General Motors now make these advanced systems. They are generally looked on as a timely

a product of combined military and space science. As a partial product of space science it's one more reminder of the payoffs we are getting here on earth from some of the effort and money we've devoted to space.

We went into space science with mixed aims. Many scientists just wanted to learn more—be it measuring the radiation belts around the earth, studying the history of the moon or seeing the

Space Science

By LESTER DAVID

seas. What has happened since then?

Today, TV is only 5% of our commercial global messaging via satellite. Ninety-five percent of it is private or corporate global chatter via voice, data (computer output), facsimile (pictures, drawings, charts, etc.) or telegraph. An international group with the name Intelsat has eight satellites in orbit just high enough (22,300 miles) so that they go around the earth once in 24 hours, and thus remain over the same area of earth, as the earth turns, too.

The first of these was Early Bird, positioned over the Atlantic in 1965. The

stations yet. In 1966, six nations had eight earth stations. At the end of 1969, 24 countries had 36 earth stations. At the end of 1970, 35 countries will have 48 earth stations.

At the end of 1969 there was a total of 2,984 commercial satellite circuits in use around the globe. Americans used 48% of them. (It takes two circuits, one up from an earth station and one back down to another earth station, for the minimum message.)

Each member nation has its own communications agency. In the United States we gave the job to a special Washington-based private corporation called Comsat, in 1962. It was in business in 1963 and operational in 1965. Besides handling the overseas U.S. messaging business via space, Comsat acts as the manager for the whole Intelsat system. Comsat sells use of the American circuits to six big communications firms: AT&T, ITT World Communications, Western Union International, RCA Global Communications, Hawaiian Telephone Co. and

NASA



Color version of this space photo showed dark blue eddy (white arrows) in Gulf of Aden. Prediction that fish would swarm in eddy was confirmed by local fleets.

second was placed over the Pacific.

Both of them are now just spares in space, standing by in case their 480 circuits are needed. There are three newer ones over the Atlantic, two over the Pacific, and last July one was placed over the Indian Ocean to make the system truly global. Half of them have 1,200 circuits each. Originally 14 nations joined Intelsat. That has now grown to 74, not all of them with their own earth

NASA. They in turn serve individual customers, and feed stuff out of their equipment into the Intelsat system and so overseas.

If you are a commercial user of overseas communications you won't necessarily ever know if you have used a satellite. If you put a call through AT&T lines to London, or send a telegram there, you'll reach London. Whether AT&T connects you via satellite or some other

Launch of the eighth commercial communications satellite last January (including two spares). They handle a growing volume of private global messages.

What We're Getting from Space Science

way, you may never know for certain.

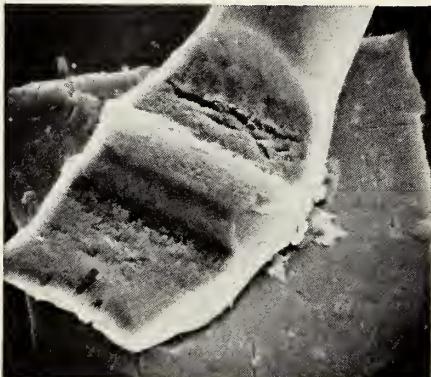
Nobody knows the total satellite message traffic—telephone calls, telegrams, business data transmissions, etc. It is private. The official record deals with time used.

There's a hint of the demand on the system, and its value to customers, in the fact that Comsat's share of commercial use was \$47 million last year. There's no breakdown of what was paid exclusively for satellite time to the six American sublessees, of which Comsat got but a share, nor to foreign agencies for their share of the business.

So much continued growth lies ahead, especially as more Intelsat members open up earth stations, that a new series of Intelsat satellites will have 6,000 circuits each, or far more than the whole present system.

The Soviet Union has its own chain of short-lived communications satellites circling the earth (not parked). Each is used in turn as it passes by. For security

NASA



1,400 times blowup of fine wire bonded to metal surface showed break in wire just above the bond. Remarkable thing is that everything is in focus. Previous photos on this scale could only focus a small part of the "scene," and might miss the break. Goddard Space Flight Center took photo with its scanning electron microscope. Device can produce similar photos at 30,000 times magnification.

reasons, NASA operates a separate set of satellites for confidential U.S. government and military global messaging.

The weather pictures from space are now as ho-hum as the live TV from halfway around the world. Their most dramatic use has been to spot every hurricane on earth the day it first started to form. The first weather satellite in *regular service* was *Essa I*, launched just four years ago. It has been followed by eight others, all taking pictures of our globe on a regular schedule and beaming them back down to receiving posts all over the world.

Tiros III, sent up five years earlier than *Essa I*, easily proved their value in advance. It spotted 18 tropical storms in

the summer of 1961, finding Hurricane Esther two days before any other detection method was aware of her. But its big coup was spotting Hurricane Carla, later called the most ferocious storm of the century. *Tiros*' early warning permitted 350,000 people to be evacuated in time from the Louisiana and Texas coasts. As a result, the officially listed death toll of 40 was incredibly low for a mighty storm that did a half billion dollars worth of property damage.

The weather satellites record ice fields and data about the oceans, and have even tracked large insect swarms in Asia and Africa, to give advance warning to farmers in their paths.

It's their routine job to track every general or intense storm on earth, with new pictures showing changes every few hours. They provide so much data that we are lagging in converting it into accurate long-range forecasts.

The latest development is aboard *Nimbus III*, which is able to take tem-



Latest in brassiere supports is a material created to brace rocket interiors.

perature readings at various heights in the world's atmosphere. Knowing this, as well as the air pressure, vapor content and wind speeds, is essential for accurate long-range forecasting, NASA explains. Now there's just one major step to be taken to move into the period of reliable two-week forecasts. After that, it is firmly believed, planes and ships can adapt their schedules, farmers their crop plans, citizens their vacation plans, and so on, with confidence that we've finally got something better than "The Old Farmer's Almanac."

That last step is to develop a computer and computing system that can handle all the weather data the satellites are sending down to us. In the weather field, space has tossed the ball back to us by giving us more information than we can yet digest and correctly interpret.

The pictures from space are also giving us their own spinoff—that is, useful information about the earth that we weren't looking for. As Gary Lee tells it in the February-March 1970 issue of *National Wildlife*, Astronaut Ed White was just having fun when he took a color shot of Gordon Cooper's favorite Florida fishing waters from 120 miles up in 1965. But when Dr. Robert Stevenson, a scientist with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in Galveston, saw the photo he was "flabbergasted."

In one picture he saw what "we were spending months to pinpoint by boat and plane." It wasn't fish, but it was the salt water currents, the depth changes clearly outlined, the upwellings, the silt discharges, the water temperature boundaries . . . the things "that determine where fish feed." In White's photo, each had its own color gradation, clearly seen. When Buzz Aldrin was taking pictures from *Gemini 12*, he shot many of the world's waters as Stevenson asked him to. When he saw the results, Stevenson said he *knew* "we could pinpoint the fish."

Since then, so much has been developed by Stevenson and associates of his, with NASA's cooperation, that they are envisioning a new fish-finding "Comsat" to deal with 550 types of information and other services that can be beamed to fishing fleets.

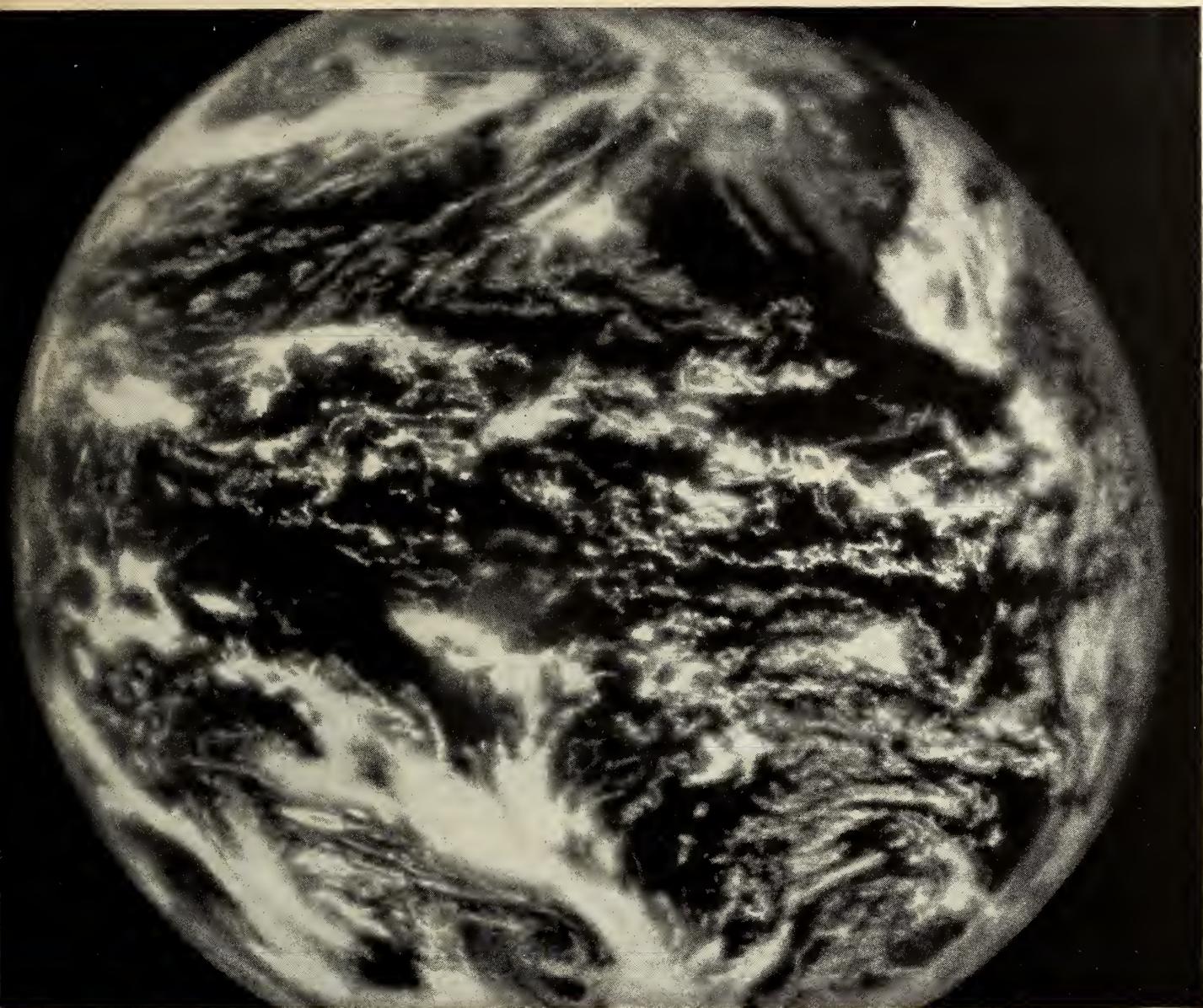
Already, Russian and Arab fishing fleets found the fish swarms where a Gulf of Aden photo from space pinpointed a great, dark blue eddy in the waters. Salt water fish feeding grounds have been spotted and better understood from Senegal to the Gulf of California, and a fishing ground unknown to local fleets was found off eastern Taiwan.

Space photos located sediment bearing waters favored by shrimp, in the Gulf of California. These attract tuna from clear water to eat the shrimp. The word was passed to tuna fleets who passed the word back that that's where the tuna were.

Sometimes even the cloud formations tell where fish are when the water is hidden. Certain lines of clouds hover over temperature boundaries in the water that attract small fish—and small fish attract big fish. A characteristic water temperature gradient revealed from space by clouds—again in the Gulf of California—identified a marlin feeding area dear to the hearts of sport fishermen.

The possibility that space photos may provide a new tool for finding new oil fields is intriguing geologists.

According to Dr. Paul D. Lowman, Jr., an oil geologist of Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., a remarkable photograph of Tibet and Western China revealed the presence of potential oil-



This is the view from a "parked" satellite, circling once in 24 hours, 22,300 miles up, thus staying over same spot.

bearing areas. Dr. Lowman excited the oil industry by citing the presence of certain geologic formations which sometimes mean oil is present.

An Egyptian-American geologist has reported that space pictures may have revealed previously unsuspected oil fields along the Arabian coast. Monem Abdel-Gawad, writing in a bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, points out that 18 major oil fields now rim the north end of the Red Sea around the Gulf of Suez. Space photos, he says, show the same type of land formation and the same type of rocks on the other side of the Red Sea, east of the Gulf of Aqaba. Many centuries ago, he believes, this was all one giant chunk of land which broke apart. His theory: If such land around the Red Sea produces gushers, why shouldn't the same kind of land nearby do the same thing?

The potential dollar value that we get back from our space venture is never going to be measured. Dr. Oscar Mor-

genstern, Princeton University economist, has estimated that by 1975 the world's food producers will be on the way to saving \$15 billion thanks to weather forecasting based on space data. That's almost half of our \$35 billion investment in space so far.

Our own return from applications of space science could amount to "substantially more" than the whole \$35 billion during this decade, according to Dr. Simon Ramo, board member of TRW, Inc., one of America's big aerospace companies.

If the fishery folks foresee their own special service in space paralleling Comsat's role in communications, TRW is presently working to develop a space-based service to unsnarl the growing muddle of air traffic in our atmosphere—a satellite system to pinpoint the location of all aircraft over the United States. Such a system, it is believed, could manage our projected air traffic well into the next century.

There are many other special earth-monitoring jobs of value that can be done from space in ways unmatched by the earth-bound. The list is probably endless.

Simply through photographs sensitive only to certain light waves (some of them invisible to the eye), the earth can tell a space camera untold things about itself that those on the ground cannot see or detect in any other way. The space view shows grand patterns on earth unsuspected by those who walk it. Among these is a view of pollution of air and water in patterns which we can only blindly sample from the ground, perhaps to be led astray for want of the big view.

There are (and will be more) techniques for looking at the earth from on high other than specialized photography. But photography does more than you might imagine. Pollution, forest fires and many other things cause heat changes. Infrared and microwave photography spot heat variations in (Turn to next page)

What We're Getting from Space Science

the air and on the surface. Ocean waves of different height reflect the sun differently, so that cameras in space have the capability of charting the rough and smooth seas over vast areas at a glance.

Cameras in space can tell us things that we don't tell one another. Thus different plants reflect light differently. While farmers the earth over don't know how much they are all growing of what, it is possible to tell in round numbers from space how much wheat, rice, corn, etc., is being grown world-wide by people who don't know the total picture themselves.

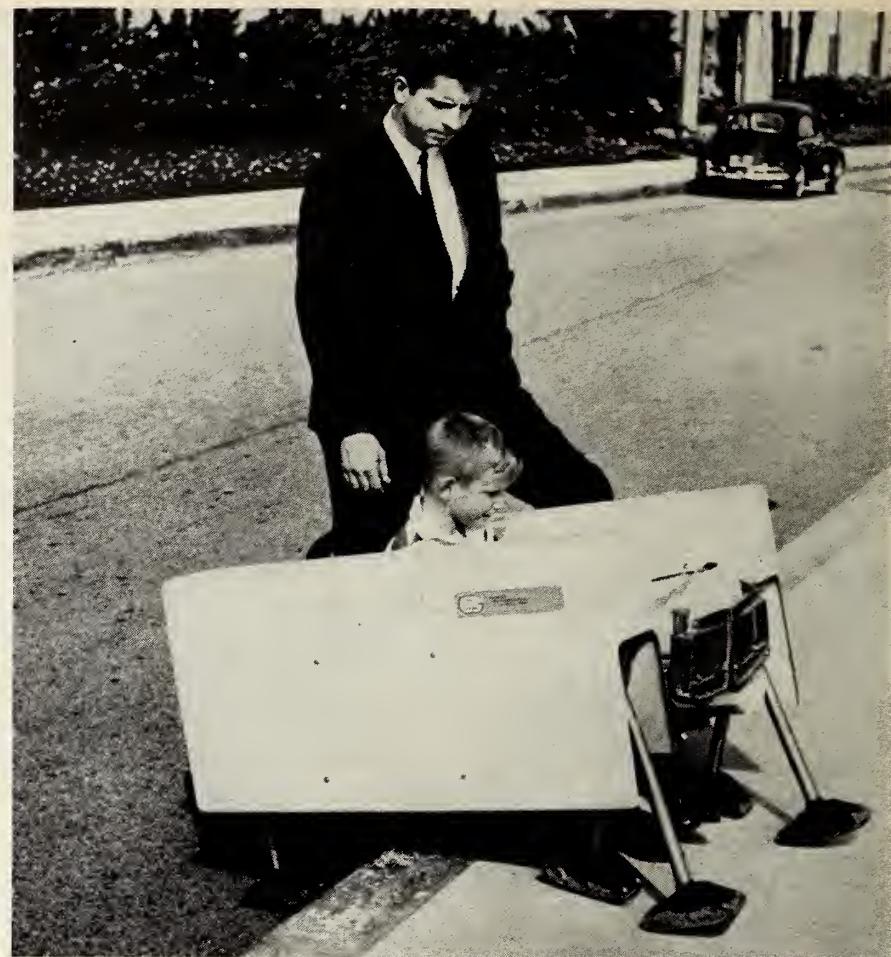
In these, and in other things, space is again way ahead of our ability to put it to the best use. As of now, if you ask: "What good is space science to us here on earth?" the most all-encompassing answer is: "More than we can take advantage of until we grow up to it."

When it comes to "spinoff" from space science, you can find the most improbable adaptations of it for other uses. Of these, perhaps the brassiere thing is the most bizarre, the medical adaptations are the most heartwarming, and the advancement of miniaturization is the broadest development.

Strong and lightweight are constant space science demands. NASA sought a strong, lightweight, easily-shapable bracing material for the inside of rockets. It was developed by a subsidiary of a Kansas City-based diversified manufacturing company, Black, Sivalls and Bryson. They came up with a tremendously strong, filament-wound glass, reinforced with epoxy resins, originally called Poxylas. The material fascinated others. One company tried to make a railway tank car out of it, nine tons lighter than a steel car the same size. Alas, it leaked. But the ladies garment industry found it ideal for better brassiere supports. Now in the public domain, it is manufactured under a variety of trade names, and nobody knows how many women find comfort and flattering contour from this stuff that was created as a rocket bracer.

That's a typical pattern of "spinoff." The special demands of various space problems required innovations that nobody else would normally think of, or could afford to develop on his own. But imaginative minds, seeing things created for NASA, recognized in them solutions to entirely different problems than NASA had wrestled with. Or, when NASA jobbed out a problem to some industry to solve, the work sent its labs down trails that produced more than was ordered.

The dials on the familiar radium-phosphorus watches that glow in the



"Moonwalker" adapted to take invalids where wheelchairs can't take them.

dark, and similar luminous materials, have a drawback for the user. Their brilliance soon fades as the radium destroys the phosphorus component, until they only shine well if a light has just shone on them. NASA wanted a substitute whose glow would help astronauts dock spacecraft, by indicating switchtips on the instrument panels of lunar modules and the handles outside command modules.

It would have to have a long, bright life of its own and be safe in use and in handling for application. The 3M Co., of St. Paul, Minn., developed it. They used a nuclear energy source called Promethium-147, incorporated in little ceramic "microspheres." It's like new for about five years, and meets all safety requirements. Commercial airlines now use it to mark exit doors inside planes so that they'll be visible even in a power failure. The armed forces use it on gunsights in Vietnam, and on watches and compasses. Auto manufacturers are testing it as a means to help you find the locks on your car in the dark. Other applications include underseas diving equipment and map reading.

These unpredictable spinoffs to non-space use are almost endless. The Pennsylvania Turnpike has installed a pilot roadside version of a shock absorber developed for space capsules. The roadside

model is a sort of sandwich barrier containing liquid calcium chloride in plastic cylinders that squishes out of them when struck, the whole thing folding up like an accordion. It was designed to absorb the force of an average car going up to 60 mph. More experience in use will determine at exactly what speeds it can save lives and out-of-control cars.

We don't have nuclear powered rockets in space yet, but we have spinoff from them already. Looking ahead to problems such rockets would offer, NASA had a new insulation material developed to deal with some of the heat problems. It's called pyrolytic graphite. Somebody got the idea of machining the same material into liners for the bowls of smoking pipes that remain cool to the touch.

A whole family of special paints was devised at the Goddard center for coating the outside of spacecraft. They have great resistance to heat and cold, are chip-proof unless socked hard, and impervious to acids. NASA has licensed 22 private companies to put these paints on the market for householders.

NASA engineers were annoyed at the sheer handling nuisance of huge liquid oxygen tanks to be coupled to the thrust sections of Saturn V rockets. They developed an air bearing so that the tanks actually ride on a stream of air and can be pushed around easily. This adapts

readily to pushing things like refrigerators around in your home. "A household vacuum cleaner with a blower section," says NASA, "provides the air stream that lifts the refrigerator off the floor so that it can be moved about with the push of a finger."

Anyone who listened to human space voyages on radio or TV knows that doctors on earth were monitoring every least aspect of the physical condition of the astronauts. So it isn't surprising that earth-medicine has already adapted and readapted the same science to keep tabs on patients who are just down the hall. And more. Medicine probably has the biggest flood of space spinoff of any one field. Nor is it strictly from space *medicine*, but also from the miniaturization that space science has had to develop for many things, including wholly non-medical space stuff.

In the latter category is the "sight switch" which, for one, lets a helpless bed patient call for attention simply by rolling his eyes. It was designed so that astronauts who seemingly need a dozen pairs of arms and legs to perform all their chores, could actuate controls with eye motions.

Normal use of the eye has no effect, but quick sideways glances when wearing "sight switch" glasses will activate a remote control keyed to perform one or more particular things. Paraplegics and

NASA



The space-originated sensor on small patient's throat will sound alarm if breathing is obstructed, a serious post-operative danger after certain throat surgery.

similarly helpless people can open windows, turn lights and TV switches off and on, steer motorized wheelchairs, as well as call for attention. Coded eye signals (one, two or three eye movements, and so on) can perform different acts.

When Armstrong and Aldrin were on the moon last summer, you could sit in your living room or be driving your car and get a report on what their changing

pulse rates were. Did it hit you that it might take longer for a change in your condition to be noted if you were a bed patient in a hospital here on earth?

Not every hospital patient can yet be rigged with the costly equipment NASA's doctors used to keep tabs on astronauts a quarter million miles away. But the "intensive care units" you've been reading about in some American hospitals are loaded with adaptations of medical gadgetry that was pioneered for NASA because it put men in space and wanted to keep track of their health.

Automatic monitoring with tiny devices to chart brain waves, blood pressure, respiration and heart function was a major facet of the NASA medical program.

One of the great dangers of artificial windpipe surgery (which is sometimes done permanently but most times temporarily) is that the artificial breathing pipe in the patient's throat may clog. The patient could suffocate in a minute or so unless constantly watched. Now a little sentinel device from space science has been adapted by a team of NASA scientists and medical specialists at the Oakland, Calif., Children's Hospital Medical Center. The sensor, coupled with an FM radio transmitter, sounds a buzzer that can be heard 60 feet away the instant breathing stops. Says NASA: "The device promises to eliminate thousands of costly hours of continuous watching by nurses of infants and adults suffering from breathing difficulties."

Other monitors give constant readouts of severe cardiac patients' heart performances on a central panel. These read-outs can show subtle changes long before they could be detected in any other way. They let a single person at a control panel in a hospital monitor the minute-to-minute unseen changes in every patient in an intensive care unit. The same devices can sound an alarm for safety's sake if there's a serious turn for the worse of the vital functions being monitored.

The cardiac pacemaker, a tiny, battery-powered unit that's permanently installed in some patients to keep bad hearts functioning normally, is in part an offshoot of space science miniaturization. So is a pill-sized device which, when swallowed, transmits signals reporting events in the stomachs of ulcer patients.

An account of all of these things would be a technical maze for the average reader to grope his way through. One space-science spinoff in medicine has helped provide a technique for spotting early signs of Parkinson's disease in routine medical examinations. Another has produced a method of reading X rays better. The simplest (too simple, really) explanation of it is that it's a takeoff on NASA's method of running signals from space through a computer that separates

the genuine message from the "static," or superimposed "garble" material. Yet another, with adaptations going far beyond medicine, will be grasped by camera bugs, at least. It's an improvement on the electron microscope that gives much greater depth-of-focus when making large photos of tiny things. One of these new photos accompanies this article, showing a fine wire bonded to something else. In previous extreme close-up photography, if the bond were in focus, the unexpected crack in the wire would have been out of focus, and probably not noticeable.

There's a lot of important space spin-off that's more technical than most of us could (or would care to) follow un-

NASA



The sight switch, designed so that astronauts can operate controls with eye movements. Invalids can use it to call for attention, operate remote switches, etc.

less we were right in the middle of it. But the general idea of some of it is interesting. For instance, the steel construction industry faced some challenges in meeting NASA's specifications for the construction of the world's biggest building (the vertical assembly building at Cape Kennedy).

The American Institute of Steel Construction has given us a summary of some of these. To make the wide flat-plate structural elements to support that building "quite a bit of theoretical research was required for the design . . . and the resulting knowledge is an influencing factor in the greatly expanded new 7th Edition of the Steel Construction Manual now being created."

Because the structures at Kennedy were going to be subject to great blast and vibration effects with each launching, NASA demanded (a) foolproof inspection of structural parts, and (b) structural steel that would withstand vibration far beyond the needs of any previous buildings. Industry refers to flawless manufacture and inspection as the "zero defects concept"—in short, making absolutely sure there are no flaws anywhere. NASA's demands, says the Institute, "have created quite a number

(Continued on page 52)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Five Important Problems Of Veterans

By NATIONAL COMMANDER



J. Milton
Patrick,
National
Commander,
The Amer-
ican Legion.

LEGIONNAIRES and members of their families have things that they should tell their representatives in Congress about on behalf of their fellows.

Two current subjects are of extreme importance to Vietnam veterans, and at least three others are of general importance to numerous veterans of all wars.

These five subjects are housing, education, pensions to destitute disabled veterans, compensation to the war disabled and VA medical care.

The housing that awaits returned Vietnam veterans who try to buy their own homes on GI loans is almost nonexistent. What is available is most generally sky-high in price. Mortgages, even with the GI loan authorization, are hard to find. The terms of the few that are available are often impossible for young veterans to meet. This subject was covered at some length in our magazine last month.

The Congress and the President are apt to give priorities in those areas where they think the most people seem to be making themselves heard. I doubt that steps will be taken to remedy the present housing crisis unless many voices are heard calling for action. All who seek homes today are having a hard time, the young especially, and perhaps the Vietnam veterans more than any others. They need all the help they can get to start some action, even though decent shelter is a basic human need. If the President and Congress don't hear an insistent ground swell calling for action, I am sure the priorities will go somewhere else.

The Vietnam veterans' GI Bill educational benefits have not been enough. It was cruel, I think, to write a GI Bill to help Vietnam veterans get the education that the WW2 and Korean veterans got, and then set the benefit scale "so low that it is *no* benefit to the more needy Vietnam vets. . . The meagreness of the benefit prevents them from going to school at all." (My quotes are from the report of the Legion's Task Force for the Future, adopted at our last national convention.)

As I write, Congress seems about to raise the full-time college allowance for a single veteran from \$130 to \$175 a month. This should be a great help. It would allow \$1,400 for an eight-month college year, instead of \$1,040. This should surely raise the percentage of Vietnam veterans going to college above the recent 18.7%, the lowest record for any GI Bill. But college costs run much higher than \$1,400, and I'm afraid that it will still have the effect of class legislation, to favor most those with plenty of other means. The better benefits for WW2 and Korean veterans resulted in 50% and 42% respectively going to college. Can we not in fairness ask for *enough to go to school?*

The start of decay in *VA medical care* was reported in this magazine in the March issue. There have been repeated cutbacks in staff and equipment that have hurt. More such economies were implicit in the VA appropriation passed by Congress over the objections of veterans affairs leaders in both houses last November, at a time when the wounded from Vietnam needed more, not less, topflight medical attention and facilities. With our Congressional veterans affairs leaders fighting the good fight, I hope you will support them by writing your legislators in Washington to say that you expect they will support sufficient VA funds to keep the high quality of care that has been famous for 20 years. Some VA medical standards have now fallen below the measure of average private care—and funds shortages are chiefly responsible.

When it comes to *compensation for war-disabilities*, The American Legion says that our war-disabled need an 11% increase just to get back to where they were before the most recent inflation. There are bills in the works to do this. But if they are not to get lost in the shuffle of conflicting interests, it is up to the Legionnaires and other friends of veterans back home to give their Congressmen visible evidence of support, in the form of letters from Posts and individual members.

The same is true of *pensions for veterans and their dependents*, with an added wrinkle. Pensioned veterans will probably never work again, due to age and/or disability, and their income from all sources is miserably low. In general, they are as poor as anybody you will ever read about, and unable to follow gainful employment. They are caught in the same squeeze as the war-disabled. Inflation has cut their pittance to something less. The amount of income they are allowed to have and still draw a pension has slipped well below what government experts in other fields call "the poverty level." I ask all readers to write their Congressmen in support of raising the amount of pension paid, and raising the allowable income ceiling for pensioners.

The added wrinkle is that the 15% increase in Social Security payments this year will reduce or eliminate the pensions of 69% of VA pensioners as of next January 1, undercutting the supposedly helpful Social Security boost for them. This is such a cruelty to a class of people who are living from hand-to-mouth already that bills are also in the works to keep it from happening. But if these bills are to survive, Congressmen need support from back home to take a stand on them when the heat is on from all sides to support something else instead.

I have listed five subjects in need of your support in Washington. I hope you will respond with action that lives up to the Legion creed of "mutual helpfulness."

*Important information for people 65 or older
and their children and relatives:*

Protect your income and savings against big hospital bills



YOU CAN ... NOW... FOR ONLY \$2.90 PER MONTH... WITH AMERICAN LIFE'S

\$10,000 Medicare Supplement Plan

- **Pays you IN ADDITION to all other insurance.**
- **GUARANTEED RENEWABLE for life or until \$10,000 paid per person.**

This message is of special interest to men and women 65 or older who are automatically covered by the U.S. Government Medicare Hospital Plan.

It tells about the wonderful new \$10,000 American Life Medicare Supplement Plan which gives you full protection, in accordance with the benefits described, against big hospital bills.

It pays hospital costs which Medicare does not cover.

U.S. Government Medicare Plan A pays only PART OF THE COSTS after 60 days* and NONE OF THE COSTS after 90 days of hospital confinement. This is why it is important that you have the full, low-cost additional protection of the new American Life Medicare Supplement Plan.

We never know when one of a score of diseases or accidents may strike, requiring a long hospital stay—such as heart attack, stroke, cancer, vascular disorder or a broken hip. Statistics show that people 65 years or older are hospitalized at least twice as long as those under 65.

How about you? Do you have enough income to cover big, unexpected hospital bills? Do you have enough savings to handle such long-term emergencies which could cost you thousands of dollars?

Just one long hospital stay may plunge you into poverty, cause you to lose your life savings and make you dependent on others.

But you need not be exposed to these hazards!

Now...for only \$2.90 a month per person... you can protect your income and your life savings against such perils with the new \$10,000 American Life Medicare Supplement Plan.

This new, low-cost plan pays up to \$10,000 tax-free benefits per person under an easy-to-understand policy. The money is paid directly to you (or to the hospital, if you prefer). No matter how long you stay in the hospital, there's no time limit for each confinement up to \$10,000 total benefits per person.

SONS, DAUGHTERS, RELATIVES: You can protect your loved ones 65 or older against

the burden of a big hospital bill (as well as a drain on your own income and savings) by taking out a policy for your parents or relatives NOW. Just fill in the application form today and have the person to be insured sign it. We will gladly bill you for the low quarterly, semi-annual or annual premiums after you have received your policy.

ENROLLMENTS CLOSING—MAIL APPLICATION TODAY

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED

NO SALESMAN WILL CALL

Send no money until after you receive your policy

The present enrollment offer is open for a limited time only. Regardless of whether you participate in the U.S. Government Medicare program (if you are under Social Security or Railroad Retirement you are automatically covered by the U.S. Medicare Plan A insurance), you are eligible to enroll under the American Life Medicare Supplement Plan. But you must enroll now to collect the benefits. As long as you are 65 years or older, there's no age limit. Both husband and wife

can enroll (a spouse can join when reaching 65) and enjoy equal benefits for the same low premium per person.

Upon acceptance of your enrollment, we will send you your American Life Medicare Supplement Plan Policy and your Hospital Identification Card. You will also receive a premium payment notice covering the first quarterly premium at the rate of \$2.90 per month per person (the cost will be even lower if you pay the premium for six months or a year). Upon receipt of the policy, if you are not completely satisfied, you owe nothing.

Don't risk your income and your savings. Don't saddle your children or relatives with your hospital debts. Don't miss this wonderful opportunity to be financially independent. Sorry: not available to residents of Mich., Wis., Kan., Ore. and Wash.

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Please enroll me (and my wife or husband if named below) in the \$10,000 AMERICAN MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT Plan. Please send my policy and Hospital Identification Card now. I understand this protection will begin as soon as the first quarterly premium of \$8.70 per person is paid.

My name _____ (please print) My Date of Birth _____

My address _____ (street) _____ (city) _____ (state) _____ (zip code)

ENROLL YOUR SPOUSE HERE:
First name of wife or husband _____ ; date of birth _____

SIGN HERE X

Please send me a free copy of Social Security Administration Booklet SSI-43, on Government Medicare.
 Please send extra enrollment forms for my friends or relatives.

FOUNDED 1928 • PROTECTING AMERICAN FAMILIES FOR OVER 40 YEARS

PLEASE DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY. You will be billed later.

LE50

C-966



Legionnaires applaud National Commander Patrick's presentation of Legion legislative program to House Vets Affairs Committee.

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S TENTH ANNUAL WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Veterans Administration budget limitations headed long list of subjects covered by Legionnaires as they gathered for midwinter meeting in nation's capital to discuss Legion programs and policies with government and military officials.

SOME 1,500 LEGION leaders met in Washington, D.C., from March 2 to March 6 for The American Legion's 10th Annual Midwinter Washington Conference.

Highlight of the almost week-long conference was the appearance of National Commander J. Milton Patrick

(Okla.) on March 3 before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs to present the Legion's veterans legislation program.

Rep. Carl Albert (Okla.), House Majority Floor Leader, introduced National Commander Patrick to the Committee and a standing-room-only audience of Legionnaires and Auxiliaries. They heard the Commander acknowledge the progress made to date in veterans legislation and also heard his call for continued and increased vigilance in the task of ensuring the quality of Veterans Administration medical care.

"The American Legion is deeply concerned, even alarmed, with current and projected funding of the medical and hospital programs for which the Veterans Administration is responsible," he said.

"It is an obvious fact that if the Veterans Administration does not have, or is not permitted to use, sufficient funds to carry on its medical and hospital programs, then this nation is not going to

have a medical services program for the care and treatment of its veterans that is second to none. It is also an unfortunate fact of life today that even to maintain present levels of patient care requires an ever-increasing financial commitment.

"The American Legion continues to receive reports and information from the field indicating that all is not well in VA hospital facilities responsible for the care and treatment of sick and disabled veterans," he continued. "There are such matters as non-operating beds; special care units for heart, kidney, surgical, blind and other life-sustaining facilities and equipment that have not been activated; shortages of vitally needed equipment; lack of critically needed hospital personnel. These matters are being brought to our attention from various places throughout the country. And the end result of this situation is that there are veterans who are not being treated by the VA who need and are entitled to treatment and there are others who may



Cmdr Patrick and House Vets Affairs Chmn Teague warmly greet each other at Legislative luncheon.

not be receiving the quality of treatment to which they are entitled. Some of these veterans cannot get this needed treatment outside Veterans Administration hospitals.

"Of particular concern to The American Legion," Patrick told the House Committee, "is what seems to be a long-range program to phase out the tremendous medical and hospital program of the VA. A United Press International news story of yesterday (Mar. 2), built around quotes attributed to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, would make it appear that there is a continuation of such a long-range phase-out program. The American Legion continues to be determined that no needy or deserving veteran will be denied a hospital bed when it becomes necessary. We are more in accord with the statement attributed to you (House Committee Chmn Olin E. Teague) in that same news story quoting you as saying 'You can't do the job with half a budget and half the personnel required.'"

Pointing to the decline in operating beds within the VA system, the Commander emphasized that the Legion was aware that Medicare, Medicaid, nursing care homes, improved medicines and therapy, and increased coverage under private surgical and hospital insurance

It is our impression that the Congress has been willing to provide funds for the VA to carry on these vital programs. It may be that the problem originates and extends from actions within the Executive Branch. It is our view that in the final analysis the Congress of the United States, representing as it does all of the American people, can and will have its way in this matter.

"... I sincerely believe that it is urgent that the Congress, acting through this committee, give early and serious consideration to the matters I have here presented. I believe such Congressional attention is necessary if our veterans are to be assured that the American people mean what they say when they pledge a veterans benefits program second to none in the world."

Among other things, Cmdr Patrick called for: increased rates of compensation for service-disabled veterans; liberalized annual income limitations and payment rates under the death and disability pension, and dependent parents dependency and indemnity compensation provisions of law and increased allowance payable by the VA toward the burial and funeral expense of a veteran.

As a conference that brought Legion and government officials together socially and on business across the whole



Legion Nat'l Auxiliary President Mrs. H. Milton Davidson (right foreground), Nat'l Secretary Doris Anderson (2nd from right) and Nat'l Auxiliary delegation at House Vets Affairs hearing.

spectrum of Legion policies and programs it was a success. But it suffered repeated setbacks in the special events that often make the Conference memorable to those who attend.

Rainy weather on Tues., Mar. 3, washed out a planned journey to Arlington National Cemetery to witness the dedication of a plaque commemorating the Legion's Gift to the Nation—a lighting system which illuminates the Tomb of the Unknowns. The heavy stone plaque was moved to the podium of the head table and dedicated during the Legion's Banquet to the Congress (see page 35). (Turn to next page)



Adolph Bleiden of Houston, Tex., posed technical question from floor of Rehab Conference.



Sen. Alan Cranston (Cal.), Chmn, Vets Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, addressed joint Legislative/Rehabilitation Conference.

programs would tend to reduce bed population, but he raised the point that six million new veterans have entered the ranks (since 1958) and this should have some effect on operating bed needs unless hospital admittance criteria have been raised to keep patient loads down.

Cmdr Patrick also said the Legion was alarmed at the insufficient funding of the fee-basis dental care program for Vietnam Era veterans, the growing backlog of physical examinations for rating and treatment purposes, and evidence indicating that medical research was being curtailed.

Said Cmdr Patrick: "... This is not the time for the government to achieve economy through the curtailment of the budget of the Veterans Administration.



Legion service officers take notes on answers to Rehab Conference questions.

The sudden illness of comedian Red Skelton on the evening prior to his appearance at a Public Relations luncheon prevented the scheduled personal presentation to the famed comic of the National Commander's Public Relations Award for 1970. Fellow Indianan and comedian, Herb Shriner, accepted for Skelton (see page 34).

REHABILITATION CONFERENCE

Biggest meeting of the week both in terms of time and members attending was the National Rehabilitation Conference—this year being the 47th annual. About 700 conferees—department, post, district and county service officers—attended panel sessions which covered a great many facets of Veterans Administration policies and operations. Conferees also heard from armed forces representatives on discharge, medical and other matters.

Under the chairmanship of William F. Lenker (S. Dak.), it occupied most of its time with panel discussions, question-and-answer periods manned by batteries of VA department and division heads led by Administrator Donald E. Johnson, Chief Medical Director Dr. M. J. Musser and Chief Benefits Director Olney B. Owen. Conferees also heard from Sen. Alan Cranston, Chmn, Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and various government, Congressional and military experts on veterans affairs programs.

Sen. Cranston reported on legislation in progress through his committee on topics such as Vietnam era veterans education, outpatient care, service-connected compensation and other items. He also expressed concern over the VA's budget problems, noting that hearings held by his subcommittee had pointed up severe deficiencies caused by lack of money and the effect of inflation on its funds. He promised to support increases in the VA's Fiscal 1970 and 1971 budgets.

VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson addressed the Rehab Conference on March 4. Noting that criticism of the VA medical program had been rising in recent months and that VA hospital directors have long held the belief that they could use more money and staff to do an effective job, Johnson emphasized the positives of the job being done by the VA.

He pointed out that the VA's budget was the highest it has ever been, that it was this year treating more patients (780,000-plus) than it ever had, that it was using its beds as effectively as possible under the circumstances and that it expected to treat about 875,000 patients

next year. Johnson noted that VA employment was on the rise as was hospital construction.

He also reported that the VA had on that date (Mar. 4) received approval from the White House to ask Congress for \$15 million more to become available for the following programs: \$9.8 million for the dental outpatient program to help reduce backlogged workloads; \$3 million for specialized medical services; \$200,000 for staff acquisition at six existing spinal cord injury units; \$1 million for the home dialysis program and \$1

million to help meet the increased demands for drugs and medicines.

In his conclusion, the VA Administrator responded to those who feared that the VA's continuing budget problems might cause curtailment of its medical and hospital programs by stating: "I speak for the President of the United States as well as Don Johnson when I tell you that there is *no* program—long-range, short-range or intermediate-range—to phase out, or in any manner diminish VA hospital and medical care."

Rehab conferees also heard from and participated in discussions with panels of VA department heads. Congressional leaders and staff executives addressed them on a variety of subjects relating to veterans affairs.

Following are some brief quotes and notes of happenings at various commission sessions.

REHABILITATION COMMISSION

Among recommendations made by the Rehab Commission which will be forwarded to the Nat'l Executive Committee at its spring meeting: the Legion should support legislation to provide that



VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson.

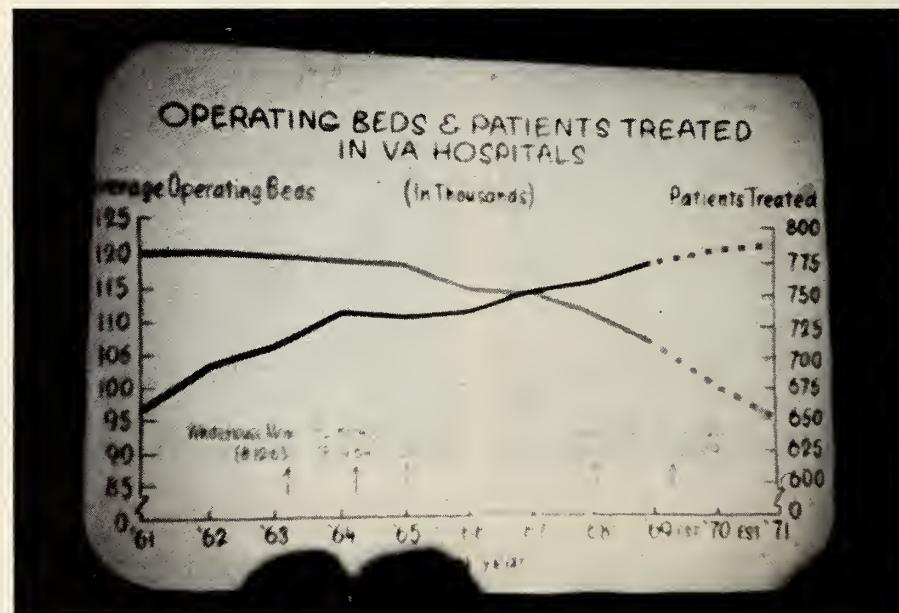


Chart shows downcurve of VA operating beds versus uptrend of patients treated.



VA Medical Chief Dr. Marc Musser.

NSLI Trust Funds be made available for a direct home mortgage loan program; a study should be made to determine the justification of the existing two-year limitation on filing of applications for VA burial allowances with a view toward removing that restriction; there should be a stronger rehabilitation program; more time should be provided at Mid-winter Conferences for Rehab sessions; a study should be made to determine whether the Legion shall urge legislation to provide complete medical care under VA facilities to dependents of veterans

with service-connected disabilities which are rated permanently and totally disabled as well as to survivors entitled to DIC; and a study should be made to see if 10-P-10 form procedures should be amended with regard to hospital admission requirements.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Veterans' rights in housing, education and employment kept Economic Commission delegates busy at meetings chaired by Clarence S. Campbell (Vt.).

The Commission authorized the chairman to name a special committee to consider submitting an emergency resolution on the nationwide housing crisis to the Legion's National Executive Committee in May, since the full Economic Commission would not meet again by then. The Commission members further noted that veterans who cannot get homes on their GI loan guarantees today—because of high prices, shortage of mortgage money, and a shortage of new construction—are seeing time run out on their rights because there is an expiration date on GI loan entitlement. It was the sense of the discussion that the cut-off date on GI loan guarantees should be eliminated.

From John Dervan, head of the VA loan guaranty division, came figures that VA home loans guaranteed in 1969 were about 220,000 (that's low) at an average new-home cost of about \$22,500 (that's high by earlier standards.)

From Robert E. Hampton, Chmn, U.S. Civil Service Commission: "About 51% of the total government service work force are veterans. We hope to have our veteran employees gain many improvements in reassessments, in promotions and in elimination of preliminary steps in his career. We are undergoing a workforce reduction of 130,000 this year and next of federal employment. We want specific facts on whether we need modifications on veterans preference."

From William P. McCahill, Exec Sec'y, the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped: "Our reorganized Committee on Disabled Veterans is one of 16 subcommittees on the President's Committee. We have a tremendous interest in the employment welfare of Vietnam disabled veterans and it is our intention to continue every effort to meet their needs. . ."

From Charles E. Johnson, Staff Director, House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: "If we get modern equipment and systems it should not cost the Post Office more than six cents to handle a letter."

David A. Nelson, General Counsel, U.S. Post Office, discussed some way to achieve goals of improved postal service. They include: collective bargaining with postal employees rather than have Congress set wages; power to raise capital



Admiral Moorer, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, spoke to Nat'l Security Commission.

funds and sell bonds in order to modernize and mechanize the operation; postal rate structures no longer to be set by Congress but rather by a Rate Commission and the elimination of Civil

scope, challenge the combined efforts of virtually the entire free world."

Admiral Moorer listed these Soviet trends as of particular significance: 1—high priority efforts to improve the already potent intercontinental ballistic missile systems; 2—progress in special programs related to solid propellants, multiple re-entry vehicles and fractional orbit bombardment technology; 3—continued construction and deployment of the Polaris-type submarines; 4—development of several new classes of attack submarines; entry into service of a second Moskva-class guided missile helicopter ship and 6—continued design, development and production of several new types of fighter aircraft.

Moorer cited the U.S.'s Attack Aircraft Carrier Weapons System as being the deciding factor in the ranking of Soviet naval strength versus U.S. naval strength and pointed out that there is no item in our arsenal that the Kremlin



Legion National Legislative Commission interrupts session for this photo.

Service tests for veterans applying for postal jobs.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chief of Naval Operations, headed a list of distinguished Dep't of Defense officials and other speakers who addressed the National Security Commission under the chairmanship of Emmett G. Lenihan (Wash.). Adm. Moorer said it can no longer be assumed that the U.S. is the sole major power on the seas. Soviet Navy growth is rapid and strong. In addition, they have a sizable fishing fleet which also makes its presence felt in the ports of the world. Soviet shipbuilders are producing modern and efficient ships of all kinds for a naval program that is moving forward on a broad front. U.S. naval forces are now down to a pre-Vietnam War level.

Warning that the U.S. must look to its future naval needs and start now for a new navy, the admiral noted that "with a gross national product of less than half of ours, the Soviets have continued to fund military research and development at levels approximating those of the U.S. They appear to be developing, testing and deploying naval, air and missile weapons systems which, in variety and

would rather see us downgrade and eventually discard than the attack carrier.

"I believe," Admiral Moorer continued, "as many do, that our future defense posture will depend on attributes which have sustained us in the past; controlled visibility, mobility, self-sufficiency, limited reliance on foreign bases and selectivity in use of response."

He also noted that 230,000 men will leave the U.S. Navy in 1970.

Other experts discussed Soviet-Chi-



U.S. Civil Service Commission Chmn Robert E. Hampton.

nese-U.S. technology, R.O.T.C., draft lottery versus the volunteer army, merchant marine and the American servicemen in Vietnam.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chaired by Thomas E. Whelan (N. Dak.), the Foreign Relations Commission was addressed by State Dep't officials on topics of international affairs. Paul H. Kreisbert, Director, Asian Communist Affairs, discussed "Communist China." He noted that Maoism is a way of seizing power and that China considers itself a great people that is being threatened by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. While Red China's army is not as large as the U.S.'s or the Soviets', its manpower potential is much the largest and they are developing nuclear weapons as rapidly as possible. However, there is a possibility of U.S.-China improvement in relationships. In five to ten years, we can expect an almost 100% turnover in leadership because of the age of Red China's leaders, but the new heads of state may retain many attitudes of the old regime. However, they could recognize the mutual problems that exist and a different approach between East and West could be in the offing.

Joseph N. Greene, Jr., Deputy Ass't Sec'y of State for International Organizations discussed the role of the United Nations. He noted that most nations look at the UN in terms of their own objectives and priorities. The original charter called for economic cooperation and human rights opportunities but its major emphasis seemed to change to one of creating a nationalism (with the advent of the emerging African nations) rather than an internationalism. However, it is still an instrument, a dialogue for assuring peace, justice and progress in the world. Without it, another instrument like it would have to be created to meet the need.

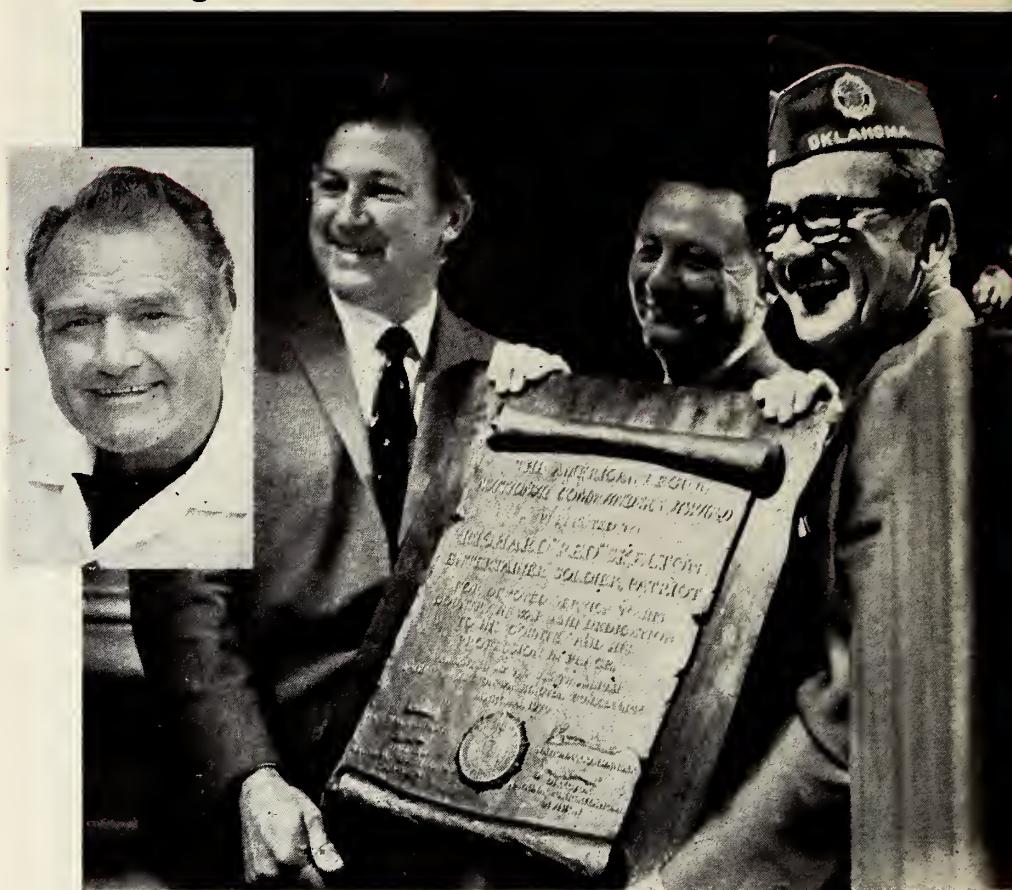
Among other topics discussed were Japan's role in the Far East and in the world, and U.S. relations with Latin America.

A Joint Nat'l Security/Foreign Relations Commission briefing session was held at the State Department. The 100-man joint commission heard high-level Dep't of State officials discourse on such topics as the Middle East Crisis, the SALT Talks, NATO, Vietnam and Southeast Asia and the situation as it relates to prisoners of war in Vietnam.

A Defense Dep't spokesman said it was estimated that about 1,500 U.S. servicemen were either prisoners of war or missing in action in North Vietnam. The estimate included approximately 900 prisoners of war and about 360 missing in action or captured in South Vietnam.

(Continued next page Col. 3)

Legion Public Relations Award for 1970



Hoosier humorist Herb Shriner (left) accepts Public Relations Award for Red Skelton (inset) as Public Relations Chmn C. D. DeLoach (center) and National Commander Patrick help hold up heavy plaque for audience to view.

Sudden illness prevented comedian "Red" Skelton from accepting in person at a luncheon the Nat'l Commander's Public Relations Award for his work in fostering understanding of the Pledge of Allegiance. He wired apologies and

pledged to come to a future Legion function. In part, the plaque reads: ". . . to Richard "Red" Skelton, Entertainer, Soldier, Patriot for devoted service to his country in war and dedication to his country and his profession in peace."

State Department Diplomatic Reception



Mrs. Patrick (left), Mrs. Hauck (wife of Nat'l Adj't), and the Commander chat with Secretary of State William Rogers at Diplomatic Reception hosted by Legion Post 68 (D.C.), whose members are State Department employees.

Nat'l Commander's Banquet To Congress

Around 2,700 persons, including some 350 members of Congress and their wives, and top government and military leaders, attended the National Commander's Banquet in honor of the U.S. Congress at the Sheraton-Park Hotel on the night of March 4.

They saw National Commander J. Milton Patrick present a large marble plaque commemorating the Legion's "Gift to the Nation"—a permanent lighting system at the Tomb of the Unknowns—to John C. Metzler, Superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery.

the last full measure of devotion to make and to keep their country free."

Made from white Vermont marble, the inscription on the plaque reads: "The Lighting for the Tomb of the Unknowns was presented as a Gift to the Nation by members of The American Legion and The American Legion Auxiliary in loving remembrance of all who have died in defense of America. Accepted and initially lighted by President Richard M. Nixon on the 50th Anniversary of The American Legion, March 15, 1969."

Donations from Legionnaires and



Arlington Nat'l Cemetery Supt Jack Metzler accepts plaque which dedicates the Legion's Gift to the Nation, a permanent lighting system for Tomb of the Unknowns.

tery. Rainy weather had prevented an on-site dedication, so the heavy stone was trucked over to the hotel and placed next to the podium at the head table.

Said Cmdr Patrick of what may be the final official act of the Legion's Golden Anniversary Year: "Our Gift to The Nation was given so that hallowed spot at Arlington might remain forever, by day and by night, a visible reminder to America and to Americans of the sacrifice that was required to make America great.

"This gift was made in loving memory of those American servicemen, known but to God, who rest in honored glory within that tomb, and all their comrades-in-arms of all America's conflicts over nearly two centuries, who gave

Auxiliaries over a period of approximately one year made possible the Gift and assured its perpetual maintenance. The names of some 85,000 Legionnaire and Auxiliare donors have been gathered into an 1,864-page Roster of Honor and placed on display in the museum at National Headquarters in Indianapolis.

Humorist Herb Shriner entertained the vast throng with his typical home-spun humor both at this banquet and at the Legion's Public Relations luncheon where he substituted for comedian "Red" Skelton.

Danny Scholl, former acting and singing star, and recently named Handicapped American of the Year by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, closed the program.



A view of the huge audience of over 2,700 at Nat'l Cmdr's Banquet to Congress.

(Continued from previous page, col. 1)
nam and moved over the border, plus some 200 others from other actions. About 150 of the total have been held for four or more years with about 350 held approximately three years. There is evidence that they have been physically mistreated, have less than adequate diets and are isolated. The North Vietnamese refuse to identify men they have in custody except for sporadic reports which are largely incomplete. However, there has been some increase in letters received from U.S. prisoners. The North Vietnamese have still not acceded to U.S. requests to release names of sick and injured and to allow impartial inspection of prison conditions.

The Middle East situation was described by one expert as being an almost insoluble problem and the Soviet presence has not helped. The situation there has almost completely reversed itself in roughly 20 years. Up to 1950, the U.S. was looked to for support by Middle Eastern countries. Today, these nations look to the U.S.S.R. which has a strong foothold in the area while U.S. influence has waned considerably.

Commission members heard a discourse on the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the independent agency concerned with national security policy and defense programs which handled the SALT Talks. This agency's concerns center on: 1—partnership with the free world; 2—strength in U.S. and alliances; 3—negotiation with friendly countries, nations leaning toward the West and even with some countries about whom we have suspicions or doubt. It has three main areas of negotiations: strategic arms limitations, conference of commissions on disarmament to discuss massive destructive weapons, and general and complete disarmament.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

The Nat'l Legislative Commission met under the chairmanship of Clarence C. Horton (Ala.). It reviewed current legislation on matters of Legion interest and discussed convention and Nat'l Executive Committee resolutions which may yet become law. The group was addressed by the chairmen and directors of the major Legion commissions and committees in attendance at the Conference. The commission also heard from Congressional staff experts on the standing of various bills which interest the Legion. Following National Commander Patrick's appearance before the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, the entire commission attended a luncheon with members of Congress.

PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

This commission, which oversees the policies of this magazine, met under the chairmanship of James E. Powers (Ga.).

It discussed the normal business of running a national magazine in the world of publishing today as it relates to advertising, editorial, circulation-promotion, finance-personnel and manufacturing.

CHILD WELFARE FOUNDATION

The Legion's Child Welfare Foundation made four grants totaling \$32,500 for health, welfare, training and research projects and elected its new slate of officers.

A grant of \$5,000 was authorized to reprint and distribute 250,000 copies of a brochure entitled, "Parents Guide to Marijuana," originally printed and distributed by the Pacific Division of Western Electric Co., as a public service. The company distributed 1 million copies and has granted The American Legion reprint privileges. Write for information to The American Legion, Child Welfare Division, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

A second grant of \$7,800 was made to the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, Inc., to help finance three training programs in pulmonary diseases. These programs will be attended by physicians working in cystic fibrosis centers throughout the U.S. A good portion of the funds made available by this grant was contributed by the Eight and Forty, an organization of women affiliated with the Legion and its Auxiliary.

A third grant of \$10,000 went to the Berkshire Farm for Boys, Institute for Training and Research, to continue the production and distribution of a series of tapes known as "Listen to Their Voices," a set of interviews conducted by Berkshire Farm with troubled youth. The tapes are now being used on radio stations throughout the U.S., the Voice of America and Armed Forces Radio Stations.

The fourth grant, which totaled \$9,700, was made to the Woodhaven Learning Center, Columbia, Mo., to continue a research project to ascertain how surface muscle energy of physically handicapped children may be converted into electrical energy and utilized so that these children may perform many manual functions. The Center will cooperate with the University of Missouri Engineering Dept.

Elected officers were: George Ehinger (Del.), Pres.; Walter D. Griffin (Tenn.), Vice-Pres.; David V. Addy (Mich.), Sec'y; William E. Christoffersen (Utah), Treas., and Randel Shake (Ind.), Exec. Sec'y.

Other Legion groups conducting business during the week: Finance Commission, Reorganization Committee, Public Relations Commission, Nat'l Cmdr's Ad-

visory Committee and Department Service Officers Ass'n.

National Commissions and committees will hold their next session at National Headquarters in Indianapolis on May 4-5.

The National Executive Committee will also meet at Nat'l Hq on May 6-7.

The National Convention will be held in Portland, Ore., Aug. 28-Sept. 3.

Some VA Insurance Rates Drop

About 600,000 holders of certain G.I. National Service Life Insurance policies will receive a premium reduction sometime this fall.

A reduction of about 18% will apply to policies bearing the prefix "J"—but not to those with "JR" and "JS." These policies were issued in 1965 and 1966 when the VA opened its insurance pro-

Department Service Officers Elect New Slate



The Department Service Officers Association elected its slate of officers for the current year during its annual meeting at the Washington Conference. George Shehane (Ga.) (center) was elected President. Other officers who were named: (l to r) Fred Heinle (Wis.) Vice President; Walter H. Hyde (R.I.), Secretary-Treasurer; Charles Kohler (Pa.), Chaplain, and Robert McFarland (Maine), Sergeant-at-Arms.

Cold War G. I. Bill Education Benefits Will Be Increased

As this magazine went to press, Congress had unanimously passed and the President had signed legislation to raise educational benefits 34.6% for Vietnam era veterans studying under the Veterans Administration Cold War G. I. Bill.

The bill, HR-11959, was stalled for about five months before the joint committee agreed on a formula. Groups helped are: veterans in college training programs, veterans in on-the-job and on-the-farm training programs, wives and widows of 100% service-connected disabled vets and war orphans.

The change will raise base benefits from \$130 to \$175 per month for single full-time college students. For veterans studying under the vocational rehabilitation program who receive subsistence and tuition, the increase will be about 22.7% for the subsistence portion (from \$110 to \$135 per month). Proportionate benefits will be paid to halftime and part-time students.

Some other features of the new law include funds to sustain a tutorial program for disadvantaged veterans and a pre-service-discharge educational assistance program.

The legislation is retroactive to Feb. 1, 1970, and will have a full first-year cost of about \$275 million. Some 735,000 veterans, wives, widows and war orphans will be affected by the new liberalized benefits.

gram to certain disabled veterans who were insurable as standard insurance risks. The reductions result from increased earnings in this fund.

A second group—with policies bearing prefixes "V," "RS" and "W" and carrying the "optional total disability income" rider will receive reductions averaging 35%. These reductions were made possible because claims were less than anticipated.

It is not necessary to contact the Veterans Administration since affected veterans will automatically be notified of the premium reductions.

Nat'l Commander in Israel



Israel Premier Mrs. Golda Meir greets Nat'l Cmdr Patrick in Tel Aviv during his recent visit to Israel to speak before Nat'l Executive Committee meeting of Jewish War Veterans in Jerusalem.

Freedom Awards to Legion

Among the awards given last year by The Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge were the following to American Legion and Auxiliary Departments, posts and units, publications and individuals:

The George Washington Honor Medal: The American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind.; The American Legion Magazine, New York, Robert B. Pitkin, Editor; Dep't of Ohio Legion and Auxiliary; Dep't of Pennsylvania Legion; Dep't of Massachusetts Auxiliary; Dep't of Wyoming Auxiliary; Fulton Co., Ohio, Legion posts and Auxiliary units, Wauseon; Legion Post and Auxiliary Unit 79, Alpine, Texas; Legion Post 14, St. Petersburg, Fla.; East Liberty Legion Post 5, Pa.; Legion Post 174, Baltimore, Md.

Also: Dep't of Pennsylvania Auxiliary News Letter, Harrisburg, Mrs. Walter Kelly, Editor; Chief John McNamara, Cheshire, Conn., Police Dep't, a member of Legion Post 92.

The Honor Certificate Award: Dep't of Wisconsin Auxiliary; Legion Post 32, Papillion, Neb.; Robert S. Francis, Sr., St. Petersburg, Fla.; The Free State Warrior, Dep't of Maryland Legion, Daniel Burkhardt, Baltimore, Editor; The Hollywood Legionnaire, Hollywood, Calif., Post 43, Corydon Hill, Editor.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The Dep't of Ohio, through its "Gifts for the Yanks Who Gave" program, distributed over \$52,000 in benefits to its five VA hospitals, the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home, and vet patients in 17 state institutions last year.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: Northside Memorial Post 313, Jacksonville, Fla.; Hanes Knowles Post 590, Summerville, Ga.; Kalakaua Post 19, Honolulu, Hawaii; Giovanni Bavazzano Post 1869, Brooklyn, N.Y.; and Calvin Conner Post 612, Dallas, Texas.



Post 153, Olathe, Kansas, is building a new post home, to cost \$250,000. Serving the community as well, it will be built of stone and masonry, with a shake shingle roof.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Harold W. Handley, former Indiana governor, honored by the 11th District of the Indiana Legion at a dinner at which he received the District's Distinguished Citizen Award. Attending were Gov. Edgar Whitcomb and former Gov. Roger Branigin.

Daniel J. O'Connor, of Jackson Heights, N.Y., chairman of the Nat'l Americanism Commission, elected chairman of the executive council of the All-American Conference to Combat Communism.

William J. Caldwell, of Indianapolis, Ind., appointed a membership consultant at Legion Nat'l Hq; a Korea vet, his duties will include the planning of readjustment services for returning vets, through the posts, and the assisting of local groups of veterans to form new posts.

DEATHS

Rev. Thomas Grice, 89, of Camarillo, Calif., Past Nat'l Chaplain (1948-49) and formerly a member of the Legion's Child Welfare Liaison Commission and Advisory Board. A WW1 vet, he was the author of "The Story of the Combat Chaplains in the A.E.F."

Edwin R. Bentley, 81, of Lakeland, Fla., the Nat'l Cmdr's Representative on the Military Affairs Committee and Past Dep't Cmdr (1930-31).

Guy C. Nadeau, 70, of Arlington, Va., District of Columbia Legionnaire and Past D.C. Dep't Cmdr (1946-47).

Charles Harold Janeway, 72, of Plainview, Texas, an Oklahoma Legionnaire, Past Oklahoma Dep't Adjutant (1925-26), and former Nat'l Field Representative.

Prentice Cooper, 73, of Shelbyville, Tenn., Past Dep't Cmdr (1931-32), Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1932-34, a three-term governor of Tennessee begin-

ning in 1940, and a former Ambassador to Peru.

Charles S. Coulter, 88, of Washington, D.C., a WW1 vet, a founder of the Legion, a past president of the Society of the First Division; as Major Coulter, he served as recorder of the War Dep't Battle Participation Board after WW1, and in 1925 became executive officer of the Historical Section of the Army War College.

Charles W. Griffith, 73, of Manning, S.C., Legion Nat'l Resolutions Assignment Commission chairman and Past Dep't Cmdr (1945-46).

Palmer J. Sougstad, 68, of Northwood, N.D., Past Dep't Cmdr (1952-53).

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimony by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

George Pakis, Sr. and Myron Townsend (both 1956) and **W. E. Armstrong** and **Dr. E. M. Sparling** (both 1960), Post 13, Hot Springs, Ark.

Homer N. Batson and **Cyril F. Collins** and **Archie S. Day** and **Ivan W. East** and **James Jensen** (all 1969), Post 205, Fortuna, Calif.

T. Jack Cooper and **Allan C. Garden** (both 1969), Post 99, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Louis Unter and **William A. Wagner** and **Glenn W. White** (all 1968) and **Harold Babbitt** (1969), Post 24, Champaign, Ill.

Harry B. Alexander (1969), Post 606, Hebron, Ill.

Thomas D. McHugh and **J. E. Rabinovich** and **Garland F. Rutherford** and **J. Porter Seidensticker** (all 1969), Post 34, Indianapolis, Ind.

Louise Bruce and **Bess S. McBride** (both 1969), Post 89, Pella, Iowa.

Henry W. Miller and **David E. Weichman** and **Irvin Weichman** and **Lester Weichman** (all 1969), Post 167, Newhall, Iowa.

Clyde Lowe and **Francis H. Strackbein** and **Fred H. Weibel** (all 1969), Post 366, Lowden, Iowa.

O. W. Jacobs and **D. W. Jennings** and **Lewis L. Johnson** and **Fred E. Kix** (all 1969), Post 404, George, Iowa.

Arthur W. Johnson and **Carl Krekler** and **John Wm. McDowell** and **Joseph C. Malbaff** and **John W. Morris** (all 1969), Post 23, Leavenworth, Kans.

Adelard Dunas and **Alfred Tardy** (both 1968), Post 10, Livermore Falls, Maine.

Alan D. Taylor and **Emile J. Thuotte** and **Clifford W. Waltman** and **Leon Waterhouse** and **Elmer Winship** (all 1968), Post 62, Westbrook, Maine.

Leo G. Sullivan (1968), Post 40, Glen Burnie, Md.

Wm. Barnes and **Chester Naumowicz, Sr.** (both 1965) and **Robert Briggs** and **Lauman Faulconer** and **Charles Parks** (all 1966), Post 41, Silver Spring, Md.

Dwight M. Goodale and **Carl Harmon** and **Erving F. Keith** and **Howard B. Larrabee** and **Albert S. Neal** (all 1969), Post 204, West Boylston, Mass.

H. E. Garberick (1969), Post 58, Browns Valley, Minn.

Charles L. Creigh and **Earl Mead** (both 1969), Post 203, St. Paul, Minn.

Martin Madsen and **Harry L. Moldenhauer** and **Alois Wagner** (all 1969), Post 512, St. Paul, Minn.

William Witzel (1969), Post 162, Lemay, Mo.

Clarence D. Gower (1969), Post 596, Raytown, Mo.

Frederick Schliefert and **Dale Steinkamp** (both 1969), Post 353, Louisville, Neb.

Albert K. Amazeen and **George C. Bean** and **Alexander M. Bell** and **Alfred P. Biladeau** and **John A. Broderick** (all 1969), Post 32, Exeter, N.H.

Charles T. Brown and **Phillip G. DeSarno** and **Howard F. Schapiro** (all 1968), Post 10, Newark, N.J.

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King Aitken, Jr. (1969), Post 20, Tucumcari, N. Mex.

George A. Kellner (1969), Post 212, Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Lincoln Corey and William C. Hartgrove (both 1969), Post 289, Hancock, N.Y.

Peter J. Galligan and Elmer J. Heinisisus (both 1969), Post 334, Floral Park, N.Y.

Nathan Sparber and Meyer Steinberg and Dominic Venturino and Frank Williams (all 1969), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Gilbert O. Eisenhart (1958) and George J. Horton and Harold A. Messing (both 1968), Post 442, Horseheads, N.Y.

John Robert Dawes and Richard Arthur Harmer and Nicholas Kosmos Panarites (all 1969), Post 788, Hilton, N.Y.

Louis M. Doyle and Archie Garlach and Fenton Horton and William J. Sheehan, Sr. and William O. Wiley (all 1969), Post 832, Cape Vincent, N.Y.

Theodore Jordon and Roger LaGasse and Claude Porter (all 1969), Post 910, Sodus, N.Y.

George H. Hoeft and Howard L. Humphries (both 1969), Post 1242, New York, N.Y.

George Tamer (1969), Post 1619, West Plattsburgh, N.Y.

O. E. Romine and Gabe Stein and Leo Stein and Carl Theige and M. W. Wallin (all 1969), Post 28, Harvey, N. Dak.

Carl A. Moe and Martin Rosencrans and Simon Sandve and Alvin E. Tancre (all 1968), Post 139, Tioga, N. Dak.

Ovilia Lamoureux and Henry Sunderland (both 1969), Post 185, Dunseith, N. Dak.

William J. Deane and Daniel Hopkins (both 1969), Post 253, Emmet, N. Dak.

Clem Breining and Harold Brown and Richard Cassley and Robert Clum (all 1969), Post 11, Lancaster, Ohio.

H. Merle Woods (1969), Post 34, El Reno, Okla.

Jerry Bower and L. C. Collard and Paul W. Seymour (all 1968), Post 35, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Charles A. McGaffin (1957) and Alex Kahn and Henry R. Woods (both 1958) and Arch M. Beacon (1959) and Earl P. Treglia (1960), Post 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rudolph E. Malush and Joseph N. Wittkofski (both 1969), Post 22, Charleroi, Pa.

W. Roy Widdoes and J. Frederick Wiese and Ralph J. Williams and Russell C. Wilson, Sr. (all 1969), Post 64, Coatesville, Pa.

Dana W. Sharpless and Charles L. Sneedman and Walter C. Welliver (all 1969), Post 273, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Jacinto Alonso Colon and Louis M. Ortiz (1964), Post 1, San Juan, P.R.

William Childs Westmoreland (1968), Post 28, Spartanburg, S.C.

Leo Stransky and Gus V. Swanson and Nels Veile (all 1968), Post 18, Mitchell, S. Dak.

Dr. W. A. Chernosky and J. B. Elliott (both 1969), Post 133, Temple, Tex.

Lawrence G. Prevatte (1969), Post 144, Highland Springs, Va.

Robert R. Brantley (1969), Post 327, Norfolk, Va.

August L. Fredrick and Alfred E. Gurske and Howard Mahoney and Harry A. Papenheit and Arnold Ritter (all 1969), Post 15, Juneau, Wis.

Robert L. Bunyard (1969), Post 501, Madison, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Reg't, Co H—(Aug.) Wm. Corteville, 13122 8th St., Grandview, Mo. 64030

2nd Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Albert Jordan, 239 N. Toland Ave., West Covina, Calif. 91790

5th Evac Hosp (Korea)—(July) Gordon Forsyth, Box 347, Rockmart, Ga. 30153

6th Army HQ—(June) George Mullens, 518 Park, Baytown, Tex. 77520

6th Eng. HQ, ABCDEF & Train (WW1)—(Aug.) Arthur Maier, 314 16th St., Franklin, Pa. 16323

7th Eng Bn, Cos A,B,C, (WW2)—(July) Mark Layman, Box 148, Coldwater, Mich. 49036

9th Reg't, Co D, Mortar Platoon—(July) Bud Russell, 2813 Kessler, Wichita Falls, Tex. 76309

11th Airborne Div, HQ Co, 1st Bn, 187th Para Glider Inf (Mar. 1943-Aug. 1945)—(July) Robert Cooper, 10533 Dakins Dr., Richmond, Va. 23235

11th Arm'd Div (WW2)—(Aug.) Raymond Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

16th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Lester Bennett, 5820 Recamer Dr., Toledo, Ohio 43613

17th Amb Co (WW1)—(Aug.) W. J. Clark, 1122 W Franklin, Taylorville, Ill. 62568

19th S.S. Co (WW2)—(June) Ed Chapman, 195 Mt. Lebanon Blvd #403, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15228

20th Inf, Co I (WW2)—(Aug.) Glen Wolfe, R.R. 3, Macon, Mo. 63552

40th Div MP (WW2)—(Aug.) George Culler, 1480 Hilltop Dr., Azusa, Calif. 91702

56th, 277th, 991st, 995th, 996th Eng (WW2)—(Aug.) Raymond Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

58th, 174th, 276th, 945th, 974th Art'y Bns & 128th & 575th AAA Bns (WW2)—(Aug.) Raymond Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

63rd Eng, Co A—(Aug.) C. E. Hampton, 1325 College St., Bowling Green, Ky. 42101

74th AAA, 372nd Slt Bn—(Aug.) Hiram Adams, 6319 Millville Circle, Sanborn, N.Y. 14132

77th Field Art'y, 2nd Bn—(July) Jim Collins, Northwest Apts. 3A, Corsicana, Tex. 75110

79th Sig Co (WW2)—(June) Earl Morris, 409 Rosewood Dr., Belleville, Ill. 62223

81st Inf—(Aug.) Elmo Purcell, Box 59, Bainbridge, Ind. 46105

82nd Ord Co, HM—(Aug.) Ernest Zick, RR 2W., Onarga, Ill. 60955

88th Div—(Aug.) Jay Stradley, 37 Oriental Ave., Pennsville, N.J. 08070

91st Div Art'y, HQ & HQ Bat & 91st Band—(July) Donald Schoof, 1116 1st St., Boone, Iowa 50036

95th Medical Gas Treatment Bn—(Aug.) Walter Gantz, 829 Palm St., Scranton, Pa. 18505

101st Airborne Div—(Aug.) Walter Miller, Jr., P.O. Box 454, Greenville, Tex. 75401

107th Eng Bn, 254th Bn & 522nd Co—(Aug.) Ed Vickstrom, P.O. Box A, Ishpeming, Mich. 49849

109th Eng, Co A—(June) Gordon Dinsmore, Box 6107, Coralville, Iowa 52240

110th Inf, Serv Co—(July) Patsy Petracca, 417 S. Broadway, Scottsdale, Pa. 15683

112th Cav (Midwest)—(Aug.) Lionel Carter, 1621 Cleveland St., Evanston, Ill. 60202

119th Field Art'y—(May) Oscar Diehl, P.O. Box 9021, Lansing, Mich. 48909

120th Ord MM—(Aug.) Joseph Van Dam, 1591 S. Riviera Dr., Stevensville, Mich. 49127

128th Inf, Co M (WW2)—(Aug.) Frank Doebscher, 635 N. 4th St., Platteville, Wis. 53818

128th Inf, Serv Co—(Aug.) Delbert Struble, Box 148, Neillsville, Wis. 54456

134th Inf, Co B (WW2)—(July) Merlyn Goolsby, c/o Vets Club, Falls City, Neb. 68355

134th Inf, Serv Co & Band (WW2)—(Aug.) H. A. Dahlgren, 1011 E. 14th St., York, Neb. 68467

138th Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) Andrew Cowherd, 119 Arbor Park N., Louisville, Ky. 40214

138th Inf (WW1)—(Aug.) Sidney Duer, Sr., 730 Yeatman Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. 63119

143rd Inf, 2nd Bn HQ Co, Co L & 3rd Bn HQ Co—(June) Jake Powers, 211 E. Elm, Hillsboro, Tex. 76645

144th Field Art'y (WW2)—(Aug.) George Gallagher, Jr., P.O. Box 537, Goleta, Calif. 93017

146th Inf, Co B—(Aug.) Herbert Lewis, 11175 102nd Ave. N., Seminole-Largo, Fla. 33540

149th Field Art'y Bn, Bat A—(Aug.) Alton Grooms, 1017 N. Davis Ave., Lakeland, Fla. 33801

COMRADE IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help this veteran are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

437th Tp Carrier Wing or 81st Ftr-Interceptor Wing, Wheeler Field and KAFB, Albuq. (June-Nov. 1953)—Need information from those comrades who knew John Wesley Mills and of his stomach trouble while stationed at Parks AFB, Pleasanton, Calif. Need particularly to hear from Maag, Garger, Schmidt, Neilson, and Sgt. Jeffrion. Write to "CD 31, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

149th Inf Reg't—(July) Marion Williams, 2005 Redleaf Dr., Louisville, Ky. 40222

152nd Inf, Co L—(Aug.) Ralph Lichtenwalter, 425 S. High St., Warsaw, Ind. 46580

167th Inf Reg't (WW2)—(Aug.) Harold Bank, P.O. Box 5236, Tuscaloosa, Ala. 35401

178th Ord Depot Co, 310th Bn—(Aug.) George Pfarr, 7932 20th Ave., Kenosha, Wis. 53140

181st & 947th Field Art'y Bns—(Aug.) Charles Plaehn, Hudson, Iowa 50643

198th Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) Andrew Cowherd, 119 Arbor Park N., Louisville, Ky. 40214

205th QM Bn, Co B, 3854th Gas Supply Co—(Aug.) Homer Carr, 39 Leitch Ave., Skaneateles, N.Y. 13152

215th CA AA—(July) Marvin Severns, 704 W. 3rd, Mankato, Minn. 56001

242nd Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Edward Pipal, RFD 3, Burwell, Neb. 68823

279th Eng—(Aug.) Ellis Clayton, Rt. 1, Glasgow, Va. 24553

301st Sig Oper Bn—(Aug.) John Bartosiewicz, 14 Spruce St., Natrona, Pa. 15065

343rd Eng, Co C—(Aug.) Russell Murten, 706 Main St., Westville, Ind. 46391

351st Slt Bn—(June) Bob Johnson, 514 Brown St., Jackson, Minn. 56143

387th Reg't, Co A—(Aug.) Charles Hunt, 1720 Section Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45237

396th Port BN TC—(Aug.) John Suhodolski, 329 8th St., Moundsville, W. Va. 26041

436th MVA Co—(Aug.) Charles Broyles, 6102 Manchester Rd., Knoxville, Tenn.

448th AAA AW Bn (WW2)—(June) Ike Kendall, Box 1, Richvalley, Ind. 46973

451st Amphib Truck Co—(Aug.) Al Madrigal, 2023 Market St., Blue Island, Ill. 60406

455th AAA AW Bn, Bat D (WW2)—(Aug.) Buford Devers, 405 Glengarry Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37217

476th AAA AW Bn (1943-44, Australia, New Guinea, etc.)—(Aug.) Clem Kilburn, 214 N. Lake St., Lakeville, Ind. 46536

481st AAA AW Bn, Bat B—(Aug.) Harry Jahnigen, 4529 Sycamore Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

489th Port Bn, Trans Corps (WW2)—(Aug.) Fred Mathies, 37 Henderson Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10301

503rd MP Bn, Co C (1943-45)—(Aug.) Archie Smith, 18337 Glastonbury, Detroit, Mich. 5247th MP Bn—(Aug.) William Gott, 3568 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60609

531st Eng Shore Reg't—(July) Albert Skorupa, 539 Oaklawn Ave., Cranston, R.I. 02920

533rd Eng Boat & Shore Reg't Co D—(June) Edward Skelley, 421 E. Garden St., DeKalb, Ill. 60115

556th Ord HM Tank Co—(Aug.) Glenn Mann, 220 N. Church St., Ripley, W. Va. 25271

564th AAF Band—(Aug.) Edward Higdon, 1015 Holly Dr., Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

602nd, 705th, 811th Tank Dest Bns, 713th, 778th Tank Bns—(Aug.) Raymond Buch, P.O. Box 108, Pittstown, N.J. 08867

648th Tank Dest Bn (WW2)—(Aug.) Al Vaughan, 919 Garland St., S.W., Camden, Ark. 71701

676th Medical Coll Co—(Aug.) Charles Place, Mountain Lake Rd., Belvidere, N.J. 07823

702nd Tank Bn—(Aug.) Jim Hardy, 11 4th St., Dunbar, Pa. 15431

707th Tank Bn—(Aug.) O. J. Tretter, Murphysboro, Ill. 62966

711th Tank Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Darrell Clement, 625 Azalea, Port Allen, La. 70767

727th MP, Co B—(July) John Reifsnyder, 6508 Bluebill La., Alexandria, Va. 22307

746th Eng Hwy Shop Co—(Aug.) James Hunter, P.O. Box 336, Anoka, Minn. 55303

761st Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) K. W. Finkbeiner, RFD 1 Forest Dr., Coopersburg, Pa. 18036

773rd Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) W. B. Paterson, III, P.O. Box 6260, Montgomery, Ala. 36106

808th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Chet Norwin, 20290 Conley St., Detroit, Mich. 48234

811th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Jack Chaille, 3445 N. Arlington Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46218

818th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) W. G. Watkins, Star Route, Buhl, Ala. 33446

829th, 6662nd, 3195th Signal Serv—(Aug.) George Wolf, 255-05 Pembroke Ave., Great Neck, N.Y. 11020

830th Avn Eng Bn—(Aug.) James Scott, 341 Northridge Rd., Circleville, Ohio 43113

832nd Avn Eng (WW2)—(July) Harold Arnold, Leisure Hills, Lakeview, Ark. 72642

836th Avn Eng Bn—(Aug.) Ray Cox, 3 Circle Dr., Voorheesville, N.Y.

840th Avn Eng Bn—(Aug.) J. E. Smith, 2724 Hilo Ct., Decatur, Ga. 30033

871st Airborne Eng Avn Bn—(Aug.) Harold Sweet, 213 Oakridge Terr., Liverpool, N.Y.

928th Sig Bn—(Aug.) Dominic Piscitelli, 528 E. 20th St., Northampton, Pa. 18067

970th Eng Maint Co—(July) Robert Grossman, 4766 Maize Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43229

1127th & 1400th MP—(July) Frank Farina, 1001 Serrill Ave., Yeadon, Pa. 19050

1256th Eng Combat Bn—(Aug.) Harold Mitchell, 2420 Stanwood St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19152

1374th Eng Petrol Dist Co—(Aug.) William Alt,

101 Burdette Rd. N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30327
 1395th Eng Bn, H & S Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Virgil Marsteller, RR 4, Abilene, Kans. 67410
 1620 MP—(July) Clifford Funk, 1233 E. Memorial Dr., Janesville, Wis. 53545
 1913th Eng Avn Bn, Co B—(May) Joseph She-rako, 212 Schuykill Ave., Shenandoah, Pa.
 2078th QM Truck Co (Avn)—(Aug.) Roy Gerhardt, 3201 E. Mitchell Dr., Phoenix, Ariz.
 3409th Ord—(June) Mrs. Elmer Vogel, RR 1 Peerless Rd., Evansville, Ind. 47712
 3791st QM Truck Co—(Aug.) Elmer Joosten, 2810 8th St. So., Wis. Rapids, Wis. 54494
 3854th QM Gas Supply Co—(Aug.) Homer Carr, 39 Leitch Ave., Skaneateles, N.Y. 13152
 Los Angeles MP—(Aug.) Curtis Lord, Sr., 801 Smith Ave., Prichard, Ala. 36610
 MFSS, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.—(Aug.) W. D. Reiber, 435 Cripps Dr., Mt. Holly, N.J. 08060

NAVY

1st Marine Corps, MT Bn, Co C—(Aug.) Wally Lueder, 349 W. Joe Orr Rd., Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411
 1st Marine Div—(Aug.) E. C. Clarke, P.O. Box 84, Alexandria, Va. 22313
 16th Seabees—(Aug.) Lee Smith, 18407 66th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98155
 23rd Marine Reg't, Weapons Co (WW2)—(Aug.) Harold Koenig, 259 Nassau Blvd., West Hempstead, N.Y. 11552
 26th Seabees—(Aug.) E. A. Scott, 1506 W. 4th St., North Platte, Neb. 69101
 43rd Seabees—(Aug.) Thomas Gifford, 100 Ives St., Waterbury, Conn. 06704
 96th Seabees—(Aug.) Mrs. Gus Solarzki, 602 Piney Point Rd., Houston, Tex. 77024
 99th Seabees—(Aug.) Michael Bolzinga, 4905 N. Melvina St., Chicago, Ill. 60630
 118th Seabees—(July) John Johnson, 446 Circle Ave., Forest Park, Ill. 60130
 GLNTS, Co 17 (1939)—(Aug.) Gerald Wagner, R.R. 1, Woolstock, Iowa 50599
 Seabee Vets of America—(Aug.) Elmer Pegorsch, 2917 131st St., Toledo, Ohio 43611
 Seabee Vets of America (Dept of Ill.)—(May) S. Gastfield, P.O. Box 119, Effingham, Ill.
 USS Arkansas (BB33, Europe 1942-46)—(Aug.) James Lunger, 2009 Eastman Ave., Bethlehem, Pa. 18018
 USS Boise (CL47)—(Aug.) Eldon Johnson, 8850 Stardust La., Anaheim, Calif. 92804
 USS Borm (DE790)—(Aug.) Bill Fiesel, 807 Jackson St., Ottawa, Ill. 61350
 USS Buchanan (DD484)—(Aug.) Raymond Crosier, RFD 1, North Adams, Mass. 01247
 USS Frank Knox (DDR742)—(Aug.) Hugh Gussetti, 1103 Smith Ave. S., West St. Paul, Minn. 55118
 USS Grouper (SS214 WW2)—(Aug.) Matthew Kolpak, 3510 N. Wolcott Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 USS James O'Hara (APA90)—(Aug.) John Wzorek, 4011 S. Maplewood, Chicago, Ill.
 USS Jarvis (DD799)—(Aug.) Robert Becker, 1338 E. Deffenbaugh, Kokomo, Ind. 46901
 USS Joyce (DE317)—(Aug.) Charles Friend, 2304 State Blvd., Maumee, Ohio 43537
 USS LST 128 & USS LST 647—(June) William Phelps, 710 Chestnut, Grand Forks, N. Dak.
 USS Manila Bay (CVE61, WW2)—(Aug.) Arnold Lind, 2002D 24th St., Los Alamos, N. Mex. 87544
 USS Memphis, USS Castine & Marines Ashore in Santo Domingo, Aug. 29, 1916—(Aug.) Vince Peltier, 5350 E. 21st St., Tulsa, Okla.
 USS Natoma Bay (CVE62)—(Aug.) Robert Wall, 1601 N. Johnson St., Arlington, Va.
 USS Northampton (CA26)—(July) S. T. Kinard, 1537 Chowkeebine Nene, Tallahassee, Fla.
 USS Paul Jones (DD230)—(Aug.) George Moody, 33 E. La Crosse Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 19050
 USS PC 1261 Survivors—(Aug.) Harold St. John, 15 Admirals Kalbfus Rd., Newport, R.I.
 USS Ranger (CV4)—(Aug.) Lancelot Giuffrida, 20 Cherry Blossom La., Coventry, R.I. 02816
 USS Richard W. Suesens (DE342)—(Aug.) Cal Krause, 422 S. Dewey Ave., Jefferson, Wis.
 USS Sterett (DD407)—(Aug.) Manley Miller, 1001 E. 130th St., Burnsville, Minn. 55378
 USS The Sullivans (DD537)—(Aug.) Charles McCarty, 2865 Homecroft Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43211

AIR

2nd Air Div (WW2)—(June) Bob Halpin, 6002 Werk St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45211
 2nd Bomb Gp (WW2)—(Aug.) William Davis, P.O. Box 124, Arden, N.C. 28704
 284th Aerial Sqn (WW1)—(July) Leo Neu, 1115 Hornsby, St. Louis, Mo. 63147
 364th Ftr Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug.) William Stevenson, 1667 Aurelius Rd., Holt, Mich. 48842
 437th Tp Carrier Gp—(Aug.) Bob Mavcan, P.O. Box 243, Greenacres City, Fla. 33460
 464th Bomb Gp—(Aug.) H. R. Anderson, 4321 Miller Ave., Erie, Pa. 16509
 523rd Ftr Bomber Sqdn (WW2)—(Aug.) William Geiger, 3215 Hastings Rd., S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35801
 601st Sqdn Eng Sect—(Aug.) Angelo Tiberi, 3465 Marda Dr., Parma, Ohio 44134
 1126th & 1399th MP Cos, Avn (WW2)—(Aug.) Everett Ridge, 14 So. May Ave., Athens, Ohio
 Gowen Field, Sect D, Idaho—(Aug.) Arden Nelson, 327 Brown Ave., Peshtigo, Wis. 54157

PERSONAL

JUNE GRADS FACE TIGHT JOB MARKET UNLEADED GAS: AUTO-INDUSTRY DILEMMA FRANCHISE-BUYING TIPS

This year's crop of college graduates is going to find the job market much tighter and the pay somewhat less liberal than in the past. Here's why:

1. Some of the traditional heavy recruiters—notably the aircraft industry—are doing much less bidding this go-round.
2. Returning servicemen are adding to the pool of job-seekers.
3. There's less "over-recruiting" now—i.e., buying up and "hoarding" of bright youngsters, just to be sure. (Many companies feel the practice is too expensive at today's level of profits.)

In all, this is what the class of 1970 can expect:

- Just about everybody will get a job sooner or later, but the liberal arts students and the PhDs may find the going a bit rough.
- **MBAs (masters of business administration), engineers and accountants will do best.** (MBAs will average \$13,000-\$14,000 starting pay; engineers, \$10,000-\$12,000, and accountants just a mite less. At the bottom are liberal arts students, who probably won't do much better than \$8,000.)
- **Starting pay is about 5% higher than last year—but that's only half the increase of prior years.**

Meantime, if you have a student in your family who is looking for a temporary summer job, tell him to get busy this minute. (The supply of job candidates is likely to be bigger than the number of temporary jobs, or at least the worthwhile jobs.)

★ ★ ★

A real bedlam is in the making for motorists, oil companies and the auto people in the months ahead. It all centers around the 1971 cars (out this fall), many of which will be equipped with engines that can run on unleaded gasoline. The idea, of course, is to cut down on pollution. But this is creating a chain reaction involving:

The oil companies. First, they have to go into lead-free production, which many big ones say they'll do. But this requires new equipment—particularly at the filling-station level where additional pumps and tanks have to be installed. Guesses in the industry are that added costs will run from 1¢ to 5¢ a gallon, and therefore unleaded gas will be priced higher.

The motorist: Lead-free gasoline has a 91-octane rating vs. 94 or 95 for present-day "regular" and 100 or more for "premium." Since an octane rating is an index of the burning efficiency of fuel, it's obvious that the 91-octane variety will produce less mileage and pep than the gasolines now on the market. (Don't be confused by Amoco's long-time premium unleaded gas. It is 97-octane and priced to match.)

So be prepared for the turmoil. Meanwhile, remember:

- The 1971 cars designed to use 91-octane unleaded gas also will operate on "regular."
- Present cars using "regular" can run on 91-octane unleaded—but only if some engine modifications are made.
- Cars that use "premium" can't use 91-octane unleaded.

★ ★ ★

Franchising—a marketing system in which you pay a fee plus a percentage to sell a line of goods or services that are trademarked—has grown from about \$1 billion to upwards of \$50 billion in the past decade. In fact, the sprawl has become so enormous that the Federal Trade Commission is warning about shady operators.

Before you buy into a franchising setup, says the FTC, do this: 1) Find out all you can about the operator, 2) Have your lawyer review the proposed contract, 3) Don't sign too fast, 4) Ask other franchisees in the setup how they're doing, and 5) Ask yourself whether you're really capable of running a business of your own. Incidentally, if the proposed contract has a "buy-back" provision, have your lawyer look at that one especially carefully.

By Edgar A. Grunwald



The Memorial Day Flags

THE PHOTO above is a reminder that it isn't pixies or good fairies—or even Santa Claus working off-season—who suddenly make bright, new American flags bloom every Memorial Day on the graves of those who have served their country in uniform. The job is done quietly, without fuss or fanfare, by working parties of Legionnaires and other patriotic groups, in cemeteries all over the country. They come on the scene to perform their labor of love and remembrance

on some date shortly before Memorial Day, all armed with brand new flags. Usually one member has a chart of the cemetery indicating all the veterans' graves. A week or more earlier, someone had procured the flags. An hour or two later they leave as quietly as they had arrived, with sparkling new flags flying from every veteran's grave. This photo, typical of what happens almost unseen late in May in thousands of American cemeteries, was taken in Englewood, N.J. The entire



working party was much bigger than that shown. It included members of Posts 58 and 78, both in Englewood, and Squadron 78 of the Sons of The American Legion.

Shown here is James Walsh, Past Commander and Sons-of-the-Legion Chairman of Post 78, with two Legion sons. A much more representative photo, showing more than 20 people in the party busy at their annual Memorial Day flag task, was a bust because the difference between the sun

and the shade was too extreme for the film. Most impressive in these days when everyone seems to be looking for publicity, if only for his thoughts, was the quiet and unassuming way in which these Legionnaires—white and black, with their sons—came when they said they would, did what they set out to do, and melted away again to their private lives—almost surprised to find someone there with a camera.

THE END

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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AS AN OLD MAN

(Continued from page 19)

in his own right in many a campaign.

Von Steuben was assigned to Washington at Valley Forge when he arrived in America. And, in a few remarkable weeks, he made over the entire army. After that, it was thoroughly a match for the British. At Monmouth, the Redcoats were appalled to find the former colonial "rabble" fighting like professionals.

But without the calculated duplicity of Franklin and his group in Paris, the whole affair might never have occurred, or occurred in so favorable a manner. Again, Benjamin Franklin had been in the right place, at the right time, and had known exactly what to do.

While American Ambassador to France, Benjamin Franklin also wore the hats of American consul-general, director of naval affairs and judge of the admiralty. He not only worked with America's French allies on the diplomatic front, he also directed the United Colonies' naval operations against England.

In this capacity, Franklin played a vital role in one of America's noblest battles, an action that brought fame to one of this country's most revered heroes, John Paul Jones.

Jones was convinced that America was fighting its sea battles with England inside out and backwards. The Continental Congress had raised a small navy and built an almost pitiful fleet of ships. These ships attempted to break the blockade of the American coast—a blockade established by dozens of heavily armed English ships of the line.

Not surprisingly, they failed. In fact, the only American maritime successes worthy of note were by the small, pesky privateers. These ships harassed British merchantmen and forced some of His Majesty's warships to protect commercial vessels.

John Paul Jones thought the blockade could be broken entirely if the Americans could mount a real threat—even a small one—to the harbors and villages on the English coast.

The daring American got permission to go ahead with his idea and soon he and his ship were the subject of terrified discussions all over England.

Based in France, Jones talked frequently with Franklin. Jones kept trying to get a more powerful ship for his operations and finally did. He named it the *Bonhomme Richard* ("Good Man Richard," which is the way the French said "Poor Richard," after Franklin's almanac).

Together, he and Franklin cooked up a scheme that could have brought British forces racing home to protect the motherland. The idea was a joint land and sea attack on the English coast.

Lafayette would lead the troops; Jones would command the ships.

Unfortunately, Lafayette was too occupied in America to set out on the venture. But Franklin and Jones decided to go ahead with the sea raids in English waters anyway.

In May of 1779, John Paul Jones set out toward the English coast with his flagship and two other vessels. He carried instructions from Benjamin Franklin.

In September, the *Bonhomme Richard* defeated a larger, more heavily



"Bring home all the news. Remember, you're my only contact with the outside world."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

armed English ship of the line, the *Serapis*, in a monumental battle. It was the first major victory of the American navy. And it gave life to a faltering war effort.

The aging philosopher-scientist was not on board the *Bonhomme Richard* when it clashed with the British ship off Flamborough Head—on England's east coast. But again he had made his presence felt, and at a crucial moment.

Today, most Americans believe that the Revolution came to an end when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, on October 19, 1781. And that did end the fighting. But it did not bring recognition and a peace treaty.

The true end of the Revolution came two years later, on September 3, 1783, when the English and the Americans signed a treaty at Paris. For those two years, while Washington kept his restless army intact at Newburgh and New Windsor, N.Y., against any resumption of the war, Benjamin Franklin was America's foremost warrior. It was his diplomacy, intellect and guile that won the peace.

Franklin had always been concerned with peace. "I never knew a good war nor a bad peace," he had said. But this concern—despite some Congressional worries—did not make him a soft touch for the British. Quite the contrary. He had a very good idea of what a bad peace might be, and prepared to prevent one.

Even before the victory over Cornwallis, the new American nation had begun to angle for peace. In February of 1780, John Adams visited Paris secretly to explore with the French the possibilities of peace.

Adams' visit to Paris turned out to be a disaster. An intellect and a patriot, Adams was evidently not much of a diplomat. He quickly managed to infuriate those in France most involved with giving aid to America.

Franklin, somewhat slighted when Congress sent Adams over, managed not only to placate the French, but also to get another large loan from them.

Meanwhile, he threatened to resign from his position. Congress promptly gave him what he really had wanted—a stirring vote of confidence.

With Cornwallis' defeat, the outlook for peace brightened, but negotiations became far more complex. Because of interlocking treaties, the War for Independence involved not just the United States and England, but also France.

Spain and Holland. Our treaty with France provided that neither party would make a separate peace. And France had a similar treaty with Spain and with Holland.

In effect, America needed the agreement of these three foreign countries before it could conclude peace with England. And Spain, for one, wasn't even interested in American independence. It just wanted to get its hands on Gibraltar.

To compound the confusion, Congress appointed five peace commissioners: Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, Henry Laurens and Thomas Jefferson. But Adams was in Holland, Jay was in Spain, Laurens, captured at sea, was a prisoner in the Tower of London (later, Franklin arranged for his release, in exchange for Burgoyne) and Jefferson was in America. That left Franklin to handle negotiations.

The peace talks began as a result of Franklin's personal relationship with a Madame Brillon, a neighbor and a friend. She knew an important Englishman, Lord Cholmondeley (pronounced Chumley), and he, in turn, was well acquainted with Lord Shelburne, England's new secretary for colonial affairs and the man with whom the peace would have to be made.

Franklin also knew Shelburne, but,

until the Cholmondeley link appeared, had no easy way to contact him from Paris. Soon, Franklin passed Shelburne a note via Cholmondeley. It congratulated Shelburne on his new position and expressed hopes for an eventual peace between the nations.

This was all that was necessary to get negotiations under way.

A Mr. Oswald brought Franklin a reply from Shelburne. Oswald told Franklin that the new ministry sincerely wished for peace and that American independence was probably not a bone of contention any more.

Franklin realized that this was a request for a peace proposal, so he set out to design one. It had to be a proposal that would guarantee American interests, but not one that might humiliate England and set the war off again. Franklin decided to ask for more than he expected to get, to be sure he got what he wanted.

By the time Oswald reported back to Lord Shelburne, he was completely under Franklin's spell. The aging philosopher had told Oswald that he thought it would be a good idea for England to cede Canada and Nova Scotia to the United States, as part of the reparations England owed for having been the aggressor in the war and for having used

(Continued on page 44)

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570

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AS AN OLD MAN

(Continued from page 43)

Indians in "scalping and burning parties." (A paper of Franklin's two decades earlier is usually thought to have persuaded England to take Canada from the French instead of Guadeloupe in the settlement of the Seven Years War.)

In making this new suggestion, Franklin knew he was playing on opposition attitudes in England. Use of the Indians had always been opposed by a significant minority there. Now, Franklin thought, that attitude might be used to win a better peace for America.

In presenting this idea to Oswald, Franklin gave him a note stating his reasons. Oswald said he agreed completely.

To back all of this up, Franklin pulled off one of his most famous hoaxes. It was a printed "Supplement to the Boston Independent Chronicle," actually written by Franklin and published in Paris.

The "supplement" mentioned the real editor's name, was properly numbered and contained the kind of ads frequently seen in the actual newspaper: "Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, living at Salem, a bay horse, about seven years old, a stocky well set horse, marked I.C. on his off thigh, trots all. Whoever shall take up said horse and return him to the owner shall be handsomely rewarded. Henry White."

But the news items packed an altogether different sort of punch. They talked about a shipment of colonists' scalps the Seneca Indians were readying for England: "43 scalps of Congress soldiers, 98 of farmers killed in their houses, 97 of farmers killed in their fields, 102 farmers killed in different places and different ways, 88 scalps of women, 193 of boys and 211 of girls, among them 29 labeled to show that they were ripped out of their mothers' bellies."

This was gruesome propaganda and it spread all over the European continent like lightning. But Franklin knew it might achieve his aim: to turn the public against the previous British ministry and to make the present one unable to deny American demands.

On July 8, 1782, having dealt with France and her allies, Franklin wrote down for Oswald the terms of the peace: complete independence, recognition of boundaries, freedom of fishing off Newfoundland and elsewhere. The demand to cede Canada—designed to insure the more important demands—was "advised," but not insisted upon.

After this, the English stalled a while. They met with other peace commissioners and wrangled for nearly a year, accomplishing little. As the moment drew near for signing, the English negotiators said they needed further authority from

Parliament. But Franklin was fully prepared for this. He produced a paper from his pocket and said that if there was going to be further delay, the Americans would demand payment for the goods that Gage had seized in Boston and Howe in Philadelphia; for all the tobacco, rice, etc. taken by Cornwallis; for all the ships and cargoes captured by the British Navy, and for all the villages and farms burned or destroyed during the war.

The English negotiators consulted with each other for a few minutes, then they returned to the table where the treaty was laid out. With Franklin watching, they signed. Now the War for Independence was really over.

in the midst of a new controversy—whether or not the Articles of Confederation under which the colonies had first been joined were sufficient for a United States. Franklin was among those favoring a stronger central government.

In March 1787, Benjamin Franklin was added to the Pennsylvania delegation to the Constitutional Convention, and, on May 25, he took his seat when it assembled to draft our present Constitution.

His mind "as keen as any 25-year-old's," according to one observer, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, who served as chairman of the convention, were the two irreplaceable symbols of nationhood, the two giants of the Revolution.

And there is evidence that they recognized each other's importance. When



"Harold, the back of your neck needs a trim."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

When it had begun, Franklin was an old man. When he returned to America after serving his country in France, he was a very old man—just four months short of his 80th birthday. Yet his service to the United States of America was not over by a long shot.

After a tumultuous welcome home, Franklin was thoroughly ready to relax, to devote what remained of his life to philosophy. But within 24 hours of his arrival, he was besieged by two rival groups. One wished to revise the Pennsylvania constitution, the other wanted to leave it alone. They wanted him to run for the state's Supreme Executive Council.

Franklin agreed and was finally nominated by all of the parties in the contest. Shortly afterward, he was elected to the presidency—the governorship—of Pennsylvania.

Less than a year later, Franklin was

George Washington arrived in Philadelphia, the first thing he did after his baggage was unloaded was to travel down Market Street to visit the man commonly believed to be the wisest in the world.

Franklin and Washington, along with James Madison, James Wilson and the other leading political figures of that day knew the importance of this convention. If it succeeded, it would give America strength and guidance for centuries to come. If it failed, it could signal the beginning of distrust and dissolution. The old Articles of Confederation were just the barest recognition of Franklin's old slogan, "JOIN OR DIE."

As the convention got under way, the major source of conflict between delegates soon became apparent. The small, sparsely populated states wanted to be thought the equals of the larger states, with equal representation in the legislature. The larger states, however, felt that

their population entitled them to a greater say.

There was no progress in resolving this conflict on the floor of the convention, so it was decided to put the matter into the hands of a committee. There were representatives of both views on the committee, but, more important, there were compromisers and peacemakers. One of these was Benjamin Franklin.

From July 2 to July 16, the committee fought and bargained. On the 16th, it voted on Franklin's motion to accept the "Great Compromise," two houses of Congress, one based on population (the House), and the other on equal representation from each state (the Senate). During those two weeks, Franklin's influence, bringing reason and calm, made the difference. Some historians believe that without it, the whole convention might have failed.

About three weeks later, Franklin's still agile mind made itself felt once again. Charles Pinckney, a young delegate from South Carolina, proposed that officers of the government be limited to wealthy property owners. He asked the convention to consider a requirement of "not less than one hundred thousand dollars for the President" and "half that sum" for judges and legislators.

The 81-year-old Franklin met the 24-year-old Pinckney head-on. He addressed the convention passionately, telling them of his dislike of everything that tended to "debase the spirit of the common people."

In the end, Franklin won. Pinckney's motion was rejected by so general a "no" that no roll call was needed.

When the time came to adjourn, with the Constitution finished, not all the delegates were perfectly pleased. It was a document full of compromises—as it had to be, if it were to unite a diverse people.

On September 17, the convention reassembled for the last time. The moment had come for signing. The Constitution was read once more to the delegates.

Then, Benjamin Franklin rose to his feet, with a speech in hand. Unable to remain standing for long, he handed it to James Wilson to read, then to James Madison, who was acting as secretary of the convention, to copy.

The speech was designed to create a good atmosphere for signing and to begin the campaign to get the separate states to approve it. It was Franklin's last major public statement, and it was Franklin at his best.

"Mr. President. I confess that I do not entirely approve of this Constitution at present; but sir, I am not sure I shall never approve it; for having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged, by better information or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects. . . .

"In these sentiments, sir, I agree to this Constitution, with all its faults—if they are such—because I think a general government necessary for us. . . .

"I doubt, too, whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution; for, when you assemble a number of men, to have the advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble with those men all their prejudices, their passions, their errors of opinion, their local interests and their selfish views. From such an assembly, can a perfect production be expected?

"It therefore astonishes me, sir, to find this system approaching so near to perfection as it does; and I think it will astonish our enemies who are waiting with confidence to hear that our counsels are confounded like those of the builders of Babel, and that our states are on the point of separation.

"On the whole, sir, I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the convention who may still have objections to it would, with me on this occasion, doubt a little of his own infallibility, and, to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument."

While the last members were signing, Franklin looked toward the President's chair, on the back of which was painted a rising sun. He observed to a few members near him that painters had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun. "But now at length, I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

Thus ended Benjamin Franklin's services to his nation. Shortly before his death, George Washington wrote to him:

"If to be venerated for benevolence, if to be admired for talents, if to be esteemed for patriotism, if to be beloved for philanthropy, can gratify the human mind, you must have the pleasing consolation to know that you have not lived in vain. And I flatter myself that it will not be ranked among the least grateful occurrences of your life to be assured that, so long as I retain my memory, you will be remembered with respect, veneration and affection by your sincere friend, George Washington."

Franklin's health failed rapidly as he passed his 84th birthday (Jan. 17, 1790). He didn't recover from a fall downstairs, and died on April 17. Today's Encyclopaedia Britannica closes his career well in a few words: "Philadelphia gave him a magnificent funeral. The French assembly went into mourning for three days. The whole civilized world was moved by the disappearance of the old sage who had done so much good during his long life." Benjamin Franklin shares an unpretentious grave with his wife, Deborah, in the Christ Church burial grounds at 5th and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia.

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THE SITUATION IN KOREA

(Continued from page 13)

with this aggressiveness and frustrate it.

These defensive steps were timely because no sooner was the long, brutally cold Korean winter over in early 1967 than North Korean armed agent bands began infiltrating again into and south of the DMZ, in total disregard for the Armistice, to spy out the land and make attacks on ROK and U.S. personnel in or near the DMZ. During 1967, in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line to a depth of ten or twenty miles, there were 123 small but vicious firefights as compared to a total of 19 in 1966.

Later in the year 1967, North Korea opened up a new front in her subversive operations. This was done by infiltration through the thousand or so miles of indented and exposed ROK coastline of small teams of armed military agents who were highly trained, tightly organized and thoroughly indoctrinated. Infiltration was carried out through the use of the North Korea fleet of numerous specially built, fast agent boats, usually about eighty-five feet in length. They were designed topside to look like the thousands of fishing boats that ply the coastal waters, but streamlined below the water line and powered with three or four high-speed Soviet diesel engines giving them top speeds in excess of thirty-five knots.

AS THIS NEW type of infiltration was discovered, the reaction against it in the Republic was vigorous and widespread. The bitter memories of the atrocities of the Korean War were fanned afresh and the people throughout the country joined with the Korean National Police and active and reserve ROK troops in hunting down the infiltrators. Farmers, old people, young men and girls, even school children reported sightings of the enemy agents to the police and ROK Army troops. There were, in the interior, quite separate from the DMZ area, over 100 small-scale, but many times lethal, firefights during the summer and autumn of 1967. By wintertime the Communist agent teams had been broken up, about 140 agents were killed, over 50 were captured. Return to North Korea by the remainder was made dangerous and difficult as harsh winter weather began to close in.

Despite the obvious willingness of the 1967 infiltrator teams to kill, coerce and terrorize, it appeared that their basic mission was a sort of reconnaissance in force to determine the temper and loyalty of the local people and to see if local guerrilla cadres could be formed and perhaps guerrilla bases established in remote and mountainous areas. Apparently North Korean intelligence was either woefully incorrect or the agents

indoctrinated by sinfully cynical leaders. The agents had been led to believe that the ROK farmers were starving and rebellious and that they would welcome the agents with open arms. They found the complete reverse and perhaps enough escaped back to North Korea to take back the truth.

The agents, while highly trained in many ways, were badly fitted for their jobs in other aspects. There were many vivid examples to show both the ROK spirit and North Korean ineptness.

In one case, two starving survivors of



"You gotta have a mother. Who'd get the peanut butter off the top shelf?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

a team came to an inn in a village to try to buy a meal. An alert waitress noticed that they talked with a peculiar accent and ate their soup differently than the locals. She tipped off the police, the men were taken into custody, searched and admitted to being agents.

Another similar case happened when an agent needed to replace his worn shoes but in trying to buy new ones called them by the wrong name.

Two agents, the remnant of another team, were trying to get north by train but made the mistake of sitting opposite two sharp teen-age boys. The boys, suspecting something amiss, pretended to roughhouse and in doing so brushed back the coat of one of the agents, disclosing a vest full of hand grenades. The boys managed to pin the agents back against the seat long enough for the other passengers to pounce on and hold them.

Examples of this sort were many, but the Northerners were callous killers and over 50 South Koreans, including police,

military and a number of civilians were killed, sometimes in cold blood, by the infiltrator teams. These actions inflamed popular feeling against the Communists and spurred efforts already under way by the ROK Government, the provincial officials, police and armed forces to develop for themselves a sturdy and effective counter-infiltrator capability.

Progressively during the year of 1967, the ROK Government and armed forces, the United Nations Command and the U.S. forces in Korea were working hard to build the needed organization and capabilities to cope with the new threat of "porous" warfare from North Korea. The UN Command's job, as an outgrowth of its principal mission of being prepared to defend the ROK against overt Communist aggression, was directed towards stopping Armistice violations and infiltrations from the North through the DMZ and the seaward approaches to the ROK.

The ROK Government for its part went into high gear to organize and strengthen internal security of the entire Republic in the face of the infiltrators. With U.S. Embassy concurrence, about 30 million dollars worth of American aid, primarily in terms of night vision and other counter-infiltration equipment and new communications sets, was rapidly put in the hands of the ten ROK divisions, and the U.S. divisions stationed on the DMZ, and the ROK Navy and Air Force. Some help went to the Korean National Police which was rapidly being expanded to include a number of Combat Police companies. The ROK Government developed a comprehensive command and control system covering the provinces, military districts and police. Primary local responsibility rested with the Provincial Governors and police but if the scope of infiltration were to require it the ROK military could progressively be brought in.

AS A MATTER of basic policy the primary effort of the Republic continued to be its increasing economic development, but the steps to insure the basic security essential to that continued growth were put under way. 1967 closed with the Republic deeply concerned with the new threat and working hard to cope with it. During the year serious incidents caused by aggressive North Korean infiltration had increased by ten fold over those in the immediately preceding year.

In 1968, new and more dangerously belligerent North Korean moves came quickly in the middle of bitter winter weather. In late January of that year, a thirty-one-man raiding team of highly trained agents infiltrated south through the DMZ to attempt the assassination of President Park Chung Hee in his official

(Continued on page 48)



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THE SITUATION IN KOREA

(Continued from page 46)

residence, the Blue House, in Seoul.

Despite a warning given by four young ROK woodcutters who were briefly captured by the agent team, the North Koreans traveled at night with such speed that they were able to penetrate deep into Seoul and near the Blue House before their raid was frustrated in a pitched battle. They were then tracked down and at least twenty-eight were killed and one captured. The prisoner, impressed by what he saw of the progress in the ROK instead of the perverted story he had been told, talked freely and extensively about the team's training and objectives. He further confirmed the existence of North Korea's sizeable unconventional warfare apparatus and its growing strength.

The Blue House raid was the most flagrant and brazen violation of the Armistice Agreement in all of its years. It held high risks of war, reckless disregard for the peace of the area and very significantly was clearly and deliberately provocative. But just two days later it was followed by another dangerously provocative action, the piratical seizure of the *U.S.S. Pueblo* in international waters off Wonsan, North Korea.

THESE two inflammatory events rapidly brought affairs to a high state of crisis and produced a quick reaction from the United States through the augmentation of U.S. Forces in Korea by USAF tactical aircraft and the movement of strong U.S. Navy carrier task forces into the waters off Korea. Tensions remained high for several months, but the final results were a development which North Korea wanted least of all. World recognition of her dangerous aggressiveness increased. Urgent assistance came to greatly strengthen the ROK armed forces. A strong self-help movement in the Republic of Korea itself got under way to further improve her counter-infiltration and internal safety posture. One remarkable step, taken almost immediately and not widely known among Americans, was the formation of a "citizen's army," the Home Defense Militia, of over two million men, mostly veteran ex-servicemen, and some thousands of women. This force, in the tradition of our Minutemen of 1776, was designed to protect its members' own hearths, homes and loved ones and their places of business and is today reasonably though lightly armed and very well trained. It is organized in over 50,000 units in villages, towns and cities. It stands not only as testimony of the Koreans' intent to help themselves, but also as an incomparably real capability to deter or deal with North Korean armed infiltrator bands. North Korea's violent actions had boomeranged.

For some months after the Blue House raid and the seizure of the *Pueblo*, North Korea acted cautiously and there was a lull until mid-summer in violent Communist violations of the Armistice, broken only sporadically, once by a murderous ambush. However, in June aggressive intrusions in the DMZ by the North Koreans started again and continued until winter was near. Intrusions by sea were minor until the end of October, when multiple landings put about eight units of fifteen men each, a total

economic progress in the ROK continued to new highs reinforced by a re-established sense of confidence in the defenses against North Korean force.

Hopefully, North Korea was getting the message. The year 1969 showed a significant drop in North Korean subversive aggressiveness against the ROK, although the shooting down of an unarmed U.S. reconnaissance aircraft outside North Korean airspace caused another dangerously tense crisis and heightened tensions.

IN THE REPUBLIC itself, however, incidents involving fire-fights with Communist infiltrators dropped markedly to a total of only about 70 as against over 350 in 1968. No significant landings over the coasts took place, and improved counter-infiltration capabilities were beginning to pay off. The ROK Navy and Air Force teamed up to sink or capture a number of the North's fast agent boats. The dangers from North Korea's porous warfare are by no means ended and 1970 might bring new perils, but there are indications that at least some of the trained secondary elements of the subversive warfare apparatus have been demobilized.

It is clear that so long as the ROK remains unified in its common opposition to Northern force, so long as our American commitment under our Treaty of Mutual Security with the ROK remains clear and credible and so long as the other free nations who joined in the defense of Korea in 1950 maintain their watchful interest, it will be very hard for North Korea to create "another Vietnam" in the Republic of Korea. All during my recent tour of duty in Korea I was struck by the intensity of feeling to defend their freedom shown by the people throughout the Republic.

The large and effective North Korean conventional armed forces remain, however, a sinister and somber reminder of the need for continued strength in the South.

The North Korean Army of today is a well-equipped and highly dedicated Communist force. It numbers at least 350,000 men, organized into the equivalent of twenty small but powerful divisions and several additional brigades, all with high "fox hole strength." These divisions are supported by many tank regiments, artillery brigades and air defense units. Soviet weapons and equipment have greatly improved mobility and firepower. Although it may not be the most modern, it is the fourth largest Communist army in the world today. There is also a very sizeable Red Guard Militia.

The North Korean Air Force, which was virtually nonexistent in 1953, is today a formidable force of well over 500

(Continued on page 50)



"My parents are so Victorian . . . our pepper mill isn't even battery-operated!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of 120 agents, ashore on the mountainous eastern coast of the ROK. These teams tried to "communize" by force remote villages, they terrorized farmers and murdered a number of families. Again the national reaction was intense. Large bodies of police, regular ground troops and the new Home Defense Militia pursued and finally wiped out or captured all but two or three of the entire North Korean commando force.

When the critical year of 1968 ended, there had been an increase over 1967 in both numbers and intensity of incidents. But its end also found ROK strength and capabilities to deal with the threats of either subversive or open warfare greatly improved. Steadfast efforts had been made not to yield to North Korea's deliberate provocations and thus escalate violence perhaps to open war, but instead to prove courageously, consistently and effectively that Kim Il-Sung's strategy of subversive war backed by strong conventional forces for open war could not and would not succeed. It is remarkable that, in the meantime,

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THE SITUATION IN KOREA

(Continued from page 48)

MIG fighters and IL-28 bombers. At jet speeds, the 250-mile length of South Korea can be traversed in less than half an hour. North Korea's air defenses have also been steadily improving with early warning radar nets, a growing number of surface-to-air missile sites guarding important facilities, and many AAA weapons to protect its dispersed and hardened air bases and field forces.

The North Korean Navy is primarily a coastal defense force. But its local offensive capabilities cannot be discounted in the war of nerves now being waged, as the piratical seizure of the U.S.S. *Pueblo* proved. Its small fleet of submarines and large numbers of high-speed motor torpedo boats and missile boats, along with the fast agent boats, are capable of harassing shipping and introducing unconventional warriors into the Republic.

SIZEABLE ROK forces in Korea, with U.S. and Thai troops, are available to defend the ROK against any resumption of open hostilities. They provide that essential and reassuring shield for the security and peaceful growth of the Republic of Korea and are guarantors of peace in the area. They are all well trained and maintain the highest readiness for action. Along the DMZ and in depth behind it are seventeen ROK Army divisions supported by tanks and artillery. Other supporting elements of the ROK Army, including reserve divisions, are stationed farther south. There are two U.S. Army divisions with an anti-aircraft missile brigade and a diversity of other supporting units, totalling in all about 50,000 men. A Royal Thai company stands near the DMZ as a proud element in the UN Command's forces. The ROK Navy is small, has three destroyers as its principal ships and a number of smaller units. It desperately needs faster craft to better cope with its most difficult task of countering sea-infiltration. But it is steadily improving its capabilities to use what it has in this new role.

The ROK Marines are of Division size, split with one brigade on the DMZ on the Han River estuary and the balance of the Division in the southern part of the ROK. The ROK's Air Force is smaller in comparison to the North Korean Air Force but has recently received some excellent new aircraft and hopes for more. It is a highly professional and capable arm. A number of U.S. Air Force units rotate to airfields in Korea to help keep the air balance with the North more nearly equal, although the U.S. and ROK aircraft in the Republic itself are considerably less, number-wise, than those of the North. U.S. Military Assistance Advisory

Groups work with each of the ROK services.

A worthy part is played by all these men, ROK, American or Thai, who serve in Korea to maintain peace and to provide the shield behind which a nation of thirty million humans can safely work for better things for themselves and their children. As the Commander in Korea visiting outfits all along the DMZ and throughout the interior, in below zero winter weather or in the sticky, humid summer, it used to warm the cockles of my heart to see and feel the down-to-earth realism and morale with which these men of three nations carried out their protective mission.

The Republic of Korea today stands strong and proud, literally on the "Frontier of Freedom." It has faced and continues to face a very real and continuing threat of violence from the North. It has also faced and still faces the entire gamut of problems and challenges of economic, social and political development in our changing and ideologically driven world. Its record up to now is truly remarkable. This year and those immediately ahead, however, hold many unknowns for the Republic both internally and externally.

Although the Communist North should hopefully have learned that aggressive belligerency does not pay, there is certainly no promise that this is so. The consequent defensive military burden is high both on the ROKs whose economic and fiscal resources are still so very austere and on us Americans whose support in peace and war has enabled, in large part, the successful survival and growth of the Republic of Korea.

But with all of these and other problems, the strength and vitality of the Republic keeps forging ahead to further economic growth and social improvement. Its determination to defend at any cost its precious rights to freedom and democracy remains firm. It has written a remarkable story in the decades since WW2 and we Americans can, I believe, be proud of the part we have been able to play in that story.

What the future holds for us all, whether peace or war, will be deeply affected by trust and understanding between peoples—and tolerance as well—individually, nationally and internationally. Asia, that vast reservoir of mankind, is one area where above all else we must develop some genuine basis for mutual understanding and trust despite profound differences in history, culture and philosophies. In Korea we have a good beginning. Let us of both countries do what we can to see that trust and mutual confidence deepen and ripen.

THE END

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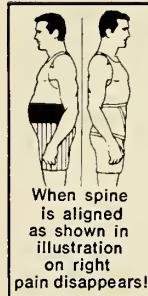
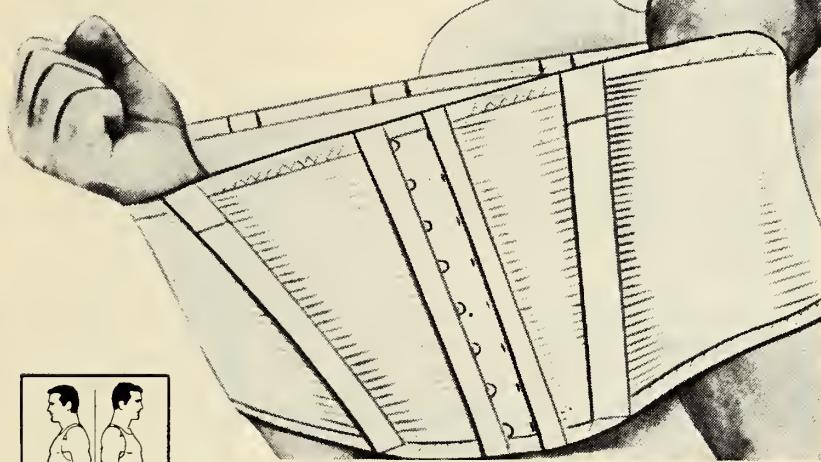
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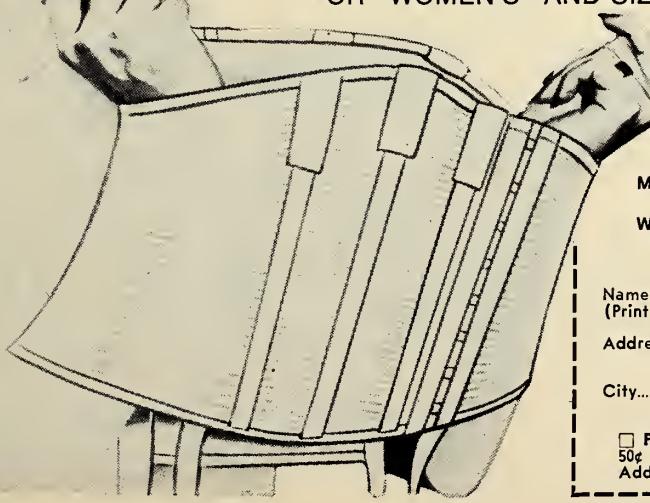
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WHAT WE'RE GETTING FROM SPACE SCIENCE

(Continued from page 27)

ber of spinoffs in the [steel construction] industry, including some new concepts in the inspection of construction. As a part of this is the increased use of ultrasonic inspection."

When it comes to structural materials that would measure up to NASA's needs for withstanding the effects of vibration, Leslie H. Gillette, of the American Institute of Steel Construction, gives you a general idea in this paragraph:

"The space program has given us a much increased knowledge of vibrations, their effects on structures, and new methods for damping them. For example, the use of Visco-elastic materials for vibration damping is a direct spin-off from the space effort. They have been adopted for use in [other] construction, of which the World Trade Center . . . in New York is an outstanding example."

Visco-elastic material, another 3M Co. development, is made of two exceedingly thin sheets of high-energy-absorbing polymers. When bonded between steel structural plates it absorbs the energy of motion in the structure and dissipates it as heat.

GILLETTE goes on to say that the adaptation of computers to work out industrial and design problems was greatly accelerated by the space program. Many of its complex problems required forced advances in computer technology as the first necessary step. No man could trace all the spinoff effects that echo throughout industry as a result of raising the performance of computers in industry to a new plateau.

On top of that, every firm that did any original work for NASA also provided research reports of new findings, all of which NASA fed into data banks. This adds up to an enormous library of some of the latest technical and design findings of industry. NASA adds to it from other sources, and rents the information out to others who want to know what's there on any subject. The Wall Street Journal described this great fund of technical information, involving some 600,000 research documents, last March 27. It began its story by telling how a seven-man firm in Idaho was able to get five years of Bendix Corp. oscilloscope research out of NASA's tapes for \$190.

The drug industry provides an interesting example of spinoff in its field. Dan O'Connor, of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, tells it in a sentence: NASA's use of "laminar air flow" to "control the flow of filtered air" allows "completely sterile production of some of our drugs." The beauty of that sentence is that you don't have to know what laminar air flow is to get the idea. A rocketry-satellite challenge in air control is giving us purer drugs.

With the example of the brassiere support before us, we didn't rule any industry out as a possible spinoff benefactor in putting these facts together. We even queried the Popcorn Institute in Chicago. Its Mary Margaret Carberry cheerfully told us that there are a lot of interesting things to be said about popcorn, but space spinoff is not among them, to the best of her knowledge.

The National Footwear Manufacturers' Association had no story of immediate spinoff. While the special boots for the astronauts are a story in themselves, they haven't "spun off" to the public. Nevertheless, the footwear folks are anticipating that some of the space science miniaturization will benefit shoe manufacture before too long.

The National Knitwear Manufacturers' Association reports that one of its member firms turned out the most expensive bit of knitwear in the world for NASA. It was used on a radio antenna on Apollo XI, and knitted of gossamer-thin, gold-plated, chromium nickel alloy yarns. At \$1,150 a pound, it hasn't spun off to us plain folk.

But fireproof cloths developed for NASA are moving into the public domain, and they promise us draperies, rugs, blankets, mattresses, or you name it, that simply will not burn at all. Considering that cigarettes smoked in bed continue to be a cause of fatal fires, no more need be said about the on-earth value of the future general use of such

materials. Latest development in this field is a thermal-knit blanket, non-inflammable in a 100% oxygen atmosphere, knitted for Apollo XII by Domestic Fabrics Corp.

The aluminum industry, being specialists in a plentiful lightweight metal, put together all kinds of adaptations of aluminum for NASA. It successfully met specifications exceeding all previous demands on its product.

WHEN YOU WATCHED the moon landing craft you saw more aluminum and aluminum alloys than any other substance. The industry has little to tell about spinoff yet, but the detailed story of new things that it got into for NASA make it unlikely that this will keep up. It has "spun off" some alloys and manufacturing techniques that are presently of more interest to engineers than the public. The "space blanket," a thin sheet of aluminum foil and plastic used as a lightweight insulator in spacesuits, has just found a new home as an ideal thing to wrap newborn babies in at maternity wards—and we'll hear more.

Space is so interesting that we may have forgotten that the first A in NASA stands for Aeronautics, which deals not with rockets and satellites, but with flight in our atmosphere. (NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration.)

NASA has been flying airplanes on special missions, many of them photographic, over many continents and waters. Many of these airplanes have laid



"I better go home. My mother stopped yelling and now she's screaming."

the groundwork (at less cost than from space) for projects then carried on farther out by satellite, and they have made a host of interesting discoveries about the earth on their own.

Some of the best work in photographically measuring temperatures on land and in sea and air has been done by these planes. While NASA was at it, it even came up with some not-too-scientific, but just plain common sense, conclusions of



"You heard me... I said separate checks!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

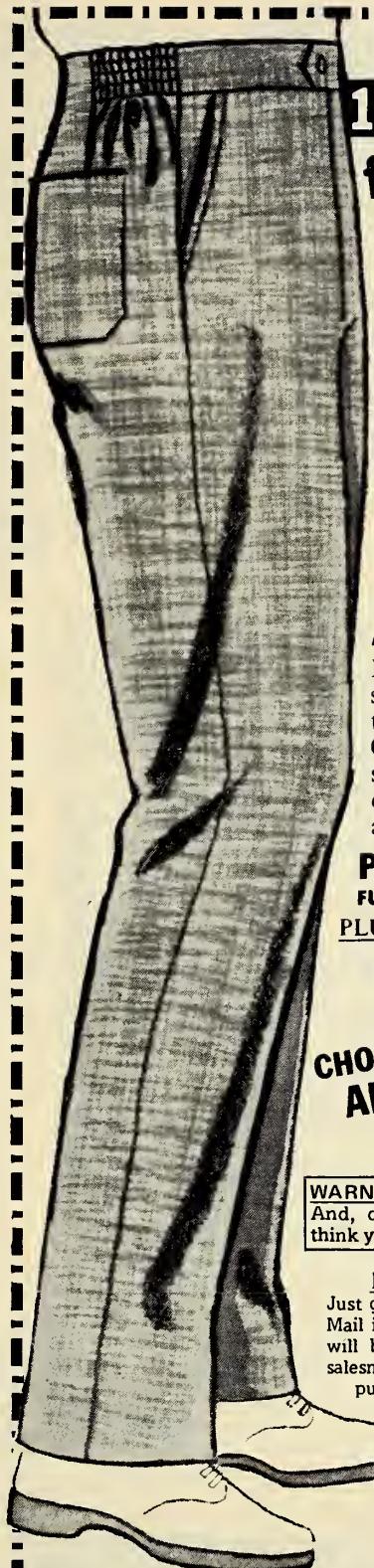
practical use. It studied the skidding of planes on wet runways, and came to the horse-sense conclusion that wet pavement won't cause so much skidding if little grooves are built into it to run the water away. Dozens of commercial airports now have the grooving, and some state highway departments have put it to use, to report a drop in rainy day auto accidents. After grooving five heavily traveled test strips, the California Highway Department found that such accidents dropped by 93%.

The thrust of this whole airplane project is to learn useful things about the earth, and the chief NASA subdivision concerned with it is called the Earth Resources Division. It has added enormously to knowledge of the oceans.

Pessimists who growl that we spent \$35 billion "just so a few men could walk on a barren moon" are only encouraged in that belief by the fact that the spinoff is accidental. But it should be underlined that NASA was always charged with rendering calculated services to the earth-bound, while if the growing list of spinoffs is pure gravy it was also inevitable.

Among the deliberate earth-services that were part of the program from the

(Continued on page 54)



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WHAT WE'RE GETTING FROM SPACE SCIENCE

(Continued from page 53)

start were (a) the requirement that cooperating firms must give NASA their research results to feed into the public domain. (b) the purposeful communications and weather projects, which were both operational long before the first moon venture, and (c) the aerial surveys of earth.

Oil geologists have noted that the best use of high-up photography in their field requires a mix of viewing from all levels—out in space and lower down. The geologists' consensus is that, for no end of technical reasons, the combination of the far view and the near view is worth more than twice as much as either one.



"Eat your cereal so you can grow up to be a big strong credit manager like daddy."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

The oil geologists also point out that time will tell us more from high up. They speak of "sequential" photos, meaning a sort of "slow motion" picture of forces at work on earth that will require the same pictures being taken time and again over a span of years. These will tell tales of motion on the grand scale—the march of sand dunes across deserts, the moving pattern of sediment-bearing currents in the seas, the growth of reefs and their effects on currents. To experts, these will provide clues to new and often useful knowledge which some other writer will have the pleasure of telling about at some distant time.

THE END

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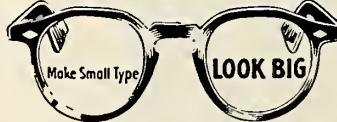
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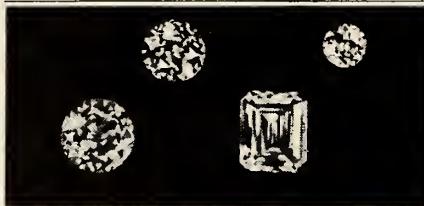
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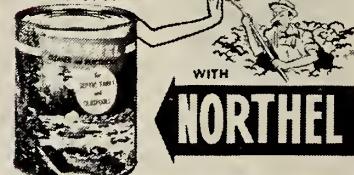
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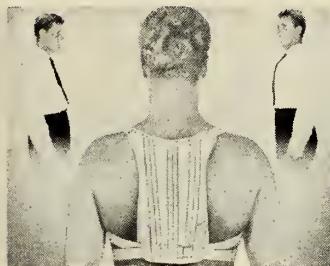
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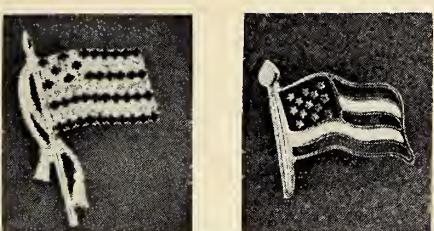
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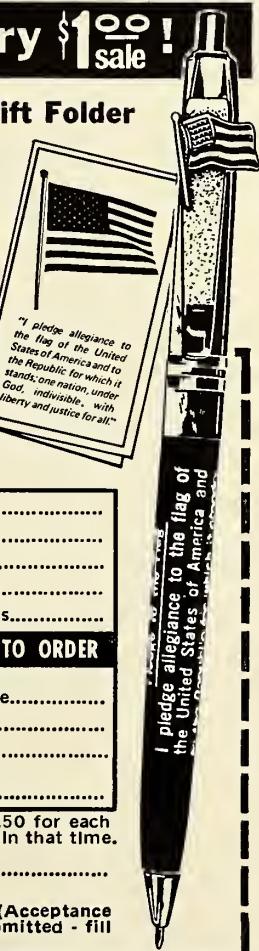
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PARTING SHOTS



"Harold, why not let mother watch four star movie, and then catch the second half of the double header?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

BIG BOUNCE

Sent out to rescue a student pilot who had made a forced landing, two instructors cussed when they spotted his plane in a tiny meadow, surrounded by high trees, right next to a vast level field free of obstructions and ideal for a landing. The instructors were not going to be outshone, and they made their approach to the tiny meadow. Twice they had to pull up and try again. The third time it was land or bust. Their wheels scraped the trees and touched down—there was a squeal of brakes and the aircraft, a battered wreck, wound up against the far trees. Furious, the instructors climbed out of their wreckage as the pupil shambled up wearing a grin. "Why did you ever pick this for a landing field instead of the big one over there?" stormed one. "Never mind that," snapped the other pilot. "Just tell us how you landed in here. It doesn't seem possible."

The pupil lowered his eyes. "I did land in the big field," he said, "but I bounced!"

DAN BENNETT

CAREER OBJECTIVES

Two co-workers were discussing the fact that they both had youngsters who were away at college.

"What does your boy plan to be when he graduates?" asked one of the men.

"Well, I'm not really sure," replied the other, "but judging from the letters he writes home, I'd say he was going to be a professional fund raiser."

F. G. KERNAN

"OH . . . FOR A STEAK!"

The young couple were hard pressed for money, so the little bride was serving hamburger every night, preparing it in as many different ways as she knew how. On the 12th day of their hamburger regime, the husband eyed his plate wearily and groaned . . . "How now, ground chow?"

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

AUTOMATIC ADD-ON

Birthday: Guaranteed annual age increase.

LANE OLINGHOUSE

MCMLXX

When we got out of sixty-nine,

We felt like nervous wrecks,

But maybe we'll recuperate

In MCMLXX.

Draft calls went down and then back up,

The draft-age guys to vex

Let's hope they run it down again

In MCMLXX.

We've been through riots, beards and pot

And emphasis on sex.

Perhaps the "high" will level off

In MCMLXX.

The stuff's been piled on all of us

Up to our aching necks.

Won't everyone lay off of us

In MCMLXX.

A. O. GOLDSMITH

FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

Of course you can't take it with you. In fact, you can't hold onto it even if you're not going anywhere.

FRANKLIN P. JONES

DIPLOMACY

Ten Southern belles stood in the hall.

"Oh, Mirror, Mirror on the wall

Who is the fairest of us all?"

The Southern Mirror answered, "Y'all."

H. L. SOMERVILLE

THOUGHT PROVOKER

Pessimist: Wail wisher

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

OUCH!

Nothing gets as thoroughly jabbed.

As frequently hit, pinched, and stabbed.

To help the pain stubbornly linger.

As one already injured finger.

COLLEEN STANLEY BART



"If I'm not sick I must be a carrier—I've had three frogs die on me!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Scotch vs. Canadian vs. 7 Crown.



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